THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE NEW REPUBLICAN POLITICAL OUTLOOK

"DEATH HAS CALLED for a new deal in the political game and shuffled the deck so thoroughly for the nonce as to nonplus the most expert and astute gamester to guess how the cards may fall," so a Tennessee editor remarks. And after the tributes to the dead President had been paid the political correspondents at the Capital lost little time in trying to size up the new political situation which had been created. Practically all observers had conceded the renomination of President Harding. Now, as the New York *Evening Post* writer puts it, "the Republican party finds itself with a new leader in the White House, with no single outstanding candidate for the Presidency, with a free-for-all Presidential contest in sight." Or as a correspondent wrote to the New York *Times* while on board the Harding funeral train, "the Republican party faces an internal struggle between the various divergent groups which compose it, conservatives, old Guard, progressives, radicals and other elements—each anxious to have its own way in the selection of a candidate for President, and the determination of a platform of principles and policies." And time is flying, as the Washington *Post* reminds us; the national convention will be held next June and "the primaries begin while the February snows are still on the ground." Here, in the opinion of some opposition papers, is a serious situation for the Republican party. Mr. Coolidge comes to leadership, observes the New York *World* (Dem.), "amid party conditions more grave than ever before prevailed." "The Grand Old Republican party stands before us," *The Nation* unsympathetically remarks, "as significant as a telephone directory, a meaningless hodgepodge of men whose minds run in contrary directions." But the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), while admitting that the Republican party is "in a more advanced stage of disruption" than it was when President Taft took charge in 1909, suggests that the sudden political shift may spell opportunity rather than disaster. The new President "begins with a clean slate." "His Administration will have the benefit of whatever was popular in the Harding Administration, and whatever was doubtful will not be charged against it or will be lightly held." And so, concludes *The Evening Post*, "almost upon the eve of the campaign of 1924 the Republican party is given a second chance."

That with the 1924 election little more than a year away, and the nominating convention only ten months distant, Calvin Coolidge is already an avowed and formidable candidate for the next Republican Presidential nomination is the opinion of press observers at the Capital, who stress the fact that Senator Moses has put him in the race as New England's candidate, that Senator Borah declares that "if the President makes good he will certainly be nominated," and that the President himself has selected for his secretary an able and experienced politician in the person of ex-Congressman C. Bascom Slemp. It is now assumed, writes a New York *World* correspondent, that President Coolidge "will seek to succeed himself in his office, and it is acknowledged he has the point of vantage in the race." "Mr. Coolidge is in the lead for 1924," writes a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, while a United Press dispatch appearing in the Brooklyn *Citizen* tells us that "with New England and Southern delegations sewed up for Coolidge before rivals take the field, Republican aspirants are beginning to fear the Yankee President will make a runaway race for the Republican nomination." The new President is considered by the Birmingham *Age-Herald* "a political chessman of no mean order," who "is capable of maneuvering his opponents into such position that they will be unable to keep him out of their king row." It seems to this Democratic newspaper that "there is no man in the Republican party of such outstanding achievements and popularity as to be able to rival the new President's claims to the nomination, for the President has both personal advantages and advantages of office that with an equal start put him well out at front in the very outset." There is hope in many Republican quarters, a *Wall Street Journal* Washington correspondent hears, "that Mr. Coolidge may be the Moses to lead his party to undivided success." And a Boston Democratic journal, the widely circulated *Post*, thus puts Mr. Coolidge in nomination for the Republicans:

> "If the leaders of the Republican party, the men who 'carry on' in the real practical fashion that guides the destinies of a great political organization, are wise, they will make up their minds right now that their most valuable asset in the 1924 campaign is Calvin Coolidge, and that he must be nominated for a regular term in the Presidency."

After calling attention to the Coolidge record in Massachusetts and the experience gained by the late Vice-President at the Harding Cabinet table, the Boston editor continues:

> "Then, too, the Republicans must take into account the salient fact that President Coolidge has the complete confidence of the business men of the country. It is the fashion, perhaps, in certain circles, to think that a sort of handicap; but when you get down to the cold facts of politics, the man who does not possess the confidence of such a tremendously important element in the country's well-being and prosperity is not the man who will run best at the polls.
>
> "We believe Coolidge to be the one real hope of Republican success in 1924. And we believe he is going to be nominated, as by all the laws of political horse sense he ought to be. Name him—and there is the chance of winning. To refuse to name him is to repudiate nearly all the Republican party stands for, and to surrender its franchise into the hands of those who have done their utmost to destroy it."

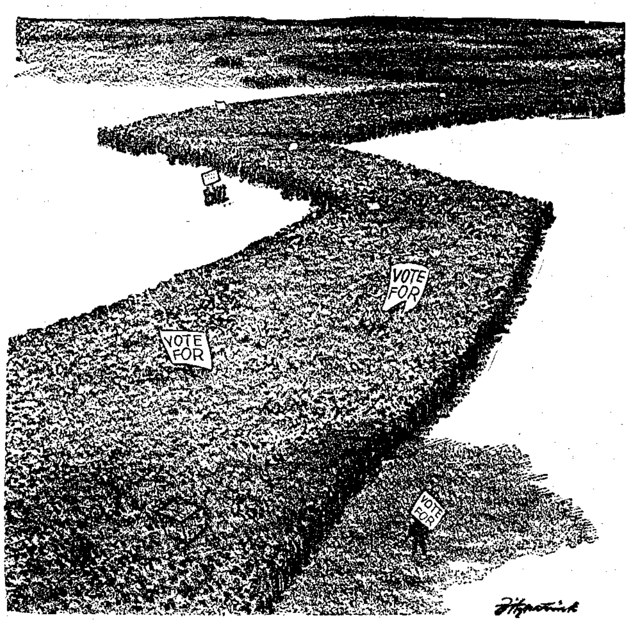
To the Republican Chicago *Tribune* it seems that it all depends on Coolidge and what he does between now and convention time:

> "If Coolidge had ten months of inaction and almost of obscurity in Washington the convention might be widely divided by sectionalism and political moods, and lightning might strike anywhere. If his ten months are of conspicuous action, decision, by political generalship he may secure the adherence of most of the political leaders and inherit what would have been given President Harding if he had lived."

Mr. Coolidge "has ten fateful months before the convention," similarly remarks a Newark *News* correspondent, who points out that Mr. Coolidge's chief task, and a difficult one, is "to maintain a semblance of unity in the Republican party so that it can enter the campaign with a show of cohesion, and to pacify the farmers and labor." Continues this writer:

> "The conservative political convictions of Mr. Coolidge are at once his strength and his weakness. They make him acceptable to the Eastern conservatives and unacceptable to the discontented radicals who are raising hob in the West."

Coolidge's conservatism is looked upon as his chief handicap by H. H. Stansbury, a New York *American* correspondent at Washington. "Lined up behind him will be the same Old Guard group that defined the popular choice at Chicago and went into the back room of the Blackstone Hotel and agreed on Harding." "This situation, with Mr. Coolidge's own established conservatism, definitely ends any hope of bringing the progressives into line behind his candidacy, and thereby gives added strength to the third-party movement, unless a progressive candidate is nominated." Republican leaders who have been recently conferring in Washington realize, according to this political observer, that "Calvin Coolidge can not hope to compose the unrest now prevalent throughout the country."



GRAND LINE-UP OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

—Fitzpatrick in the New York *World*.

> "He might, perhaps, become a great President, they agree, but he will find it utterly impossible to satisfy the whole nation. He comes from New England, where there is none of the spirit of the political independence of the Central West, and no progressivism as known on the Pacific coast. His land has never understood nor been willing to understand the South.
>
> "His hope is confined to the East. Hughes carried the East in 1916, but Wilson with the West continued in the White House."

While the President's hat is generally thought to be in the ring, it is not to be the only one, in the opinion of most press correspondents. There are five names which spring at once as possibilities to the mind of H. P. Stokes, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post:* Hughes, Hoover, Borah, Johnson, and Coolidge, and as only a little less possible, Lowden, Pinchot, and Hays. Mr. Stokes is inclined to think that out of this group President Coolidge has the best chance because he has the fewest enemies. To the list given in *The Evening Post* a writer in the New York *Tribune* would add the names of Leonard Wood, Senator Wadsworth of New York, Senator Fess of Ohio, Senator Willis of Ohio, Senator Howell of Nebraska, and Senator Capper of Kansas. Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American* suggests two more names from the Harding Cabinet, Mellon and Daugherty. A correspondent of the Brooklyn *Citizen* suggests other Senators than those already named, including Pepper of Pennsylvania, Watson of Indiana, and La Follette and Lenroot of Wisconsin. Then as the Washington *Star* points out, there is also Judge Kenyon, formerly Senator from Iowa. Of all this group it seems to the editor of *The Star* that Senator Hiram Johnson occupies the strongest strategic position. At least, we read in the Newark *News*, he is the most active candidate among the eligibles. The St. Joseph *News-Press* hears predictions in Republican circles that the California Senator will be "President Coolidge's most powerful adversary in the race for the nomination," and the New York *American* quotes an unnamed "Republican leader" as saying:

> "The Johnson Presidential nomination campaign is under way. The death of President Harding has removed the one man against whom he might not have become a candidate. Senator Johnson feels, and so do his admirers, that he has a perfect right to enter the field."

Senator Johnson, we read in the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "retains much of his strength with the progressives and is looked upon with more friendly eyes by the conservatives than was the case in 1912, when he bolted the Republican party along with Roosevelt. The extreme radicalism of the La Follettes, the Brookharts and the Magnus Johnsons has frightened the conservative Republicans, and they are plainly willing to accept Hiram Johnson as the lesser of two evils." The same writer is cognizant of a feeling in Washington that "unless President Coolidge avoids the World Court entanglement the Republican party will throw him into the discard in favor of Hiram Johnson." If President Coolidge pursues his own course, says the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.), "he will inevitably have to deal with Senator Hiram Johnson:

> "Mr. Johnson is the head and front of the isolation issue. He has made himself and fairly maintained himself the foremost protagonist of the isolation issue. He will watch with a jealous eye every word and act of the new President having to do with foreign affairs. Whoever may be the other bidders for the Republican nomination, and however great may be their number, Hiram Johnson may be counted on to be in the forefront with his isolation issue hugged closely to his breast. He will make the issue and force the issue as inevitably as fate."

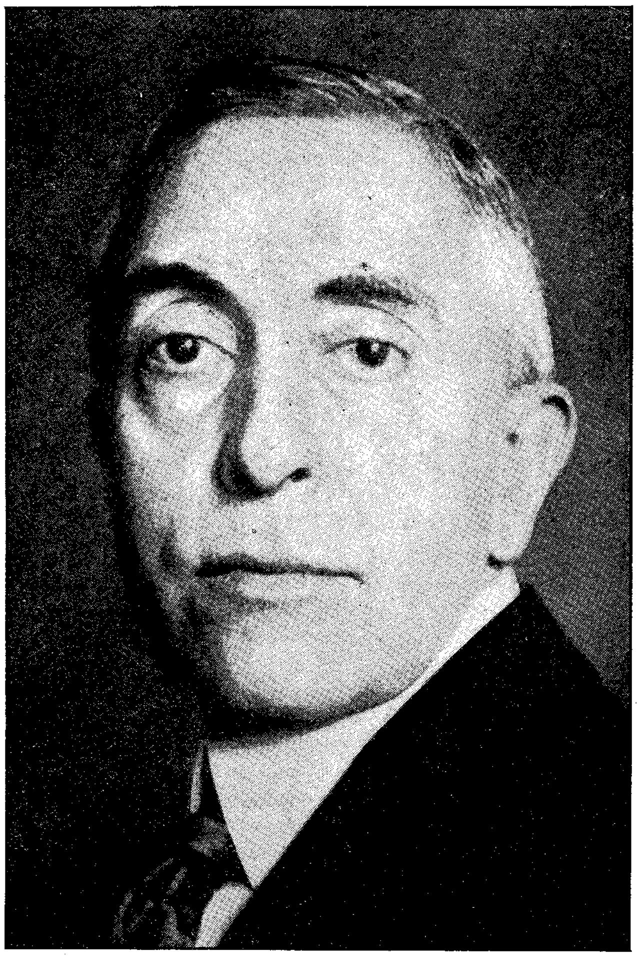
And if Johnson stands in Coolidge's way, Coolidge stands in Johnson's, argue several press writers. The California Senator, who is "a picturesque figure with the knack of catching the eye and ear of the country, now faces a rival of much the same qualities," writes William E. Brigham from Washington to the Boston *Transcript*. "In 1920 Senator Johnson esteemed himself too great a man to be a candidate for Vice-President," notes the New York *Times*, "and blotted himself out in favor of Mr. Harding. He may have to do the same in favor of Mr. Coolidge; and, as the inheritor of old feuds, he would be an impracticable candidate, in any event. Even a third party can scarcely be imagined as turning to him."

An interesting political development, agree all observers, is the announcement of Senator Moses, hitherto looked upon as a Johnson adherent, that he, and all New England for that matter, would be back of Coolidge. President Coolidge, says the New Hampshire Senator, "will undoubtedly be a candidate for the nomination in the next Republican national convention, and he ought to be able to take a solid New England delegation with him."

The Boston *Post* (Dem.) seems to have a thrill of sectional pride when it says "the place for every Republican leader in New England is on the line for Calvin Coolidge," and when it even goes so far as to hint that this Republican New Englander "may well prove a better asset to the country than any one the Democratic party can discover."

The launching of the Coolidge boom by Senator Moses must have been done without any authorization of the President, argues the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which finds it easy to believe "that Moses is trying to beat other politicians to the management of President Coolidge's candidacy." This prominent Democratic daily comes to the conclusion that Mr. Coolidge, a seasoned politician, is "too level-headed a man" to throw away his opportunity for election to a full term as President "by a precipitately premature candidacy now under the auspices of George H. Moses." And another Democratic journal, the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*, shows a similar lack of enthusiasm over the Moses statement:

> "An alliance between Senators Moses and Lodge and the President would be distasteful to the rank and file of the party and to the country at large. Both Lodge and Moses are classified as the irreconcilables toward the World Court and the League of Nations, and there are plenty of men and women in the Republican party who want the United States to join the Court. The country is not willing yet to see the Lodge and Moses influence be the power behind the Administration."



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THE FIRST SURPRIZE FROM COOLIDGE

Was the appointment of Campbell Bascom Slemp, politician and former Congressman, to be Secretary to the President.

But if the Moses pronouncement was a surprize to the wiseacres, the President's first important appointment was a shock. The unexpected designation of ex-Congressman C. Bascom Slemp as Secretary to the President drew fire at once from the Democratic National Committee, which called it "tantamount to an official announcement that President Coolidge is a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1924, and that the appointment of Slemp is the first step to round up the delegates from the Southern States for Coolidge." Mr. Slemp, according to the Democratic National Committee, "was exposed on the floor of the House December 15, 1922, in connection with the alleged trafficking in offices by Republicans in Southern States," and his appointment carries with it "necessarily an endorsement of office jobbery in politics."

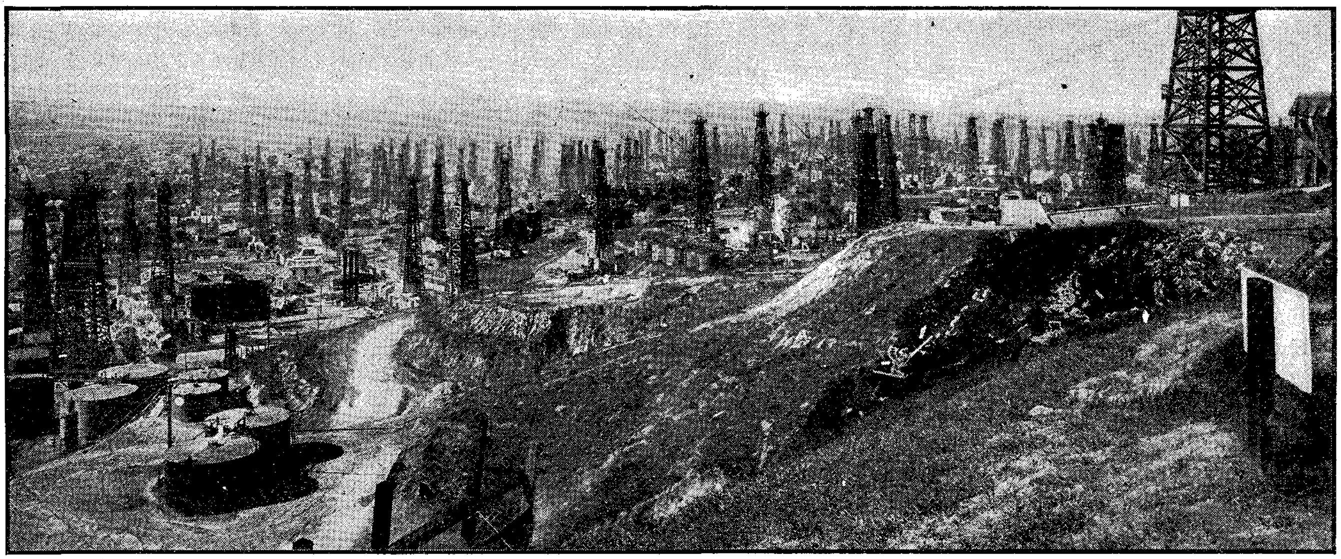
But the charges that Mr. Slemp, when a member of the House of Representatives, "was found selling post-offices and other patronage," is thus answered by a writer in the Baltimore *Sun:*

> "It does not appear that Mr. Slemp profited personally to the extent of a penny from the 'sales,' and it does appear that the 'sales' were part of the crude methods of collecting money for political purposes still in effect in some parts of the country—particularly among Southern Republicans. In most sections the political managers collect for campaign purposes after the jobs are dispensed, relying on 'gratitude' and unwritten laws of politics. In other places, they are more direct."

"A practical politician with a vengeance" is the way Harold Phelps Stokes of the New York *Evening Post* describes the President's secretary. According to the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, Mr. Slemp "is known as the Republican patronage boss of the South." Correspondents of the Democratic New York *Times*, New York *World*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Brooklyn *Citizen* agree that Mr. Slemp's appointment is looked upon as proof positive that his chief is out for the Republican nomination next year. As Mr. Henry Suydam puts it, in *The Eagle*, "Mr. Slemp is going to be more than a mere chief clerk at the White House. He is out to nominate Calvin Coolidge in 1924, and Washington to-day knows that Calvin Coolidge is a candidate."

The choice is applauded by Republican papers like the Boston *Transcript*, New York *Tribune*, and New York *Herald*, as that of a man who can be particularly useful in handling political matters for the President. In Mr. Slemp's own State the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* commends the choice of a man with fifteen years' experience in Congress, large acquaintance, and a background of academic and legal training. "He will fit into the White House groove without the slightest friction." Correspondents generally agree that the appointment was most unexpected. One of the most interesting attempts to explain it is made by Mr. John W. Owens in a Washington dispatch to the Democratic Baltimore *Sun*. After admitting that the President has "set the town by the ears," and that the Democrats and many Republicans will be free with criticism, Mr. Owens notes "certain gains that President Coolidge may expect to make from the appointment that are clear to the naked political eye and that doubtless were clearly in his mind when he made it":

> "First—Mr. Slemp is a man accustomed to leadership and authority and to making decisions in matters of importance. He is far removed from the secretarial type. That should mean that President Coolidge will be relieved of the disposition of numerous matters of secondary or minor importance that plagued President Harding and some other Presidents.
>
> "Second—Mr. Slemp 'knows the real name,' as the saying goes, of every member of Congress and of most of the big politicians in the country. He knows the inside of Congress and the inside of national politics in both parties. To a President whose life has been spent in State politics, barring two years in the insulated office of Vice-President, a right-hand man possest of that knowledge may be invaluable.
>
> "Third—There probably is no man available to President Coolidge as secretary who has such expert knowledge of Southern Republican politics as Mr. Slemp. In many respects he has become in late years one of the foremost Southern Republican figures. He has dealt with the Southern delegate question for the national committee. He may easily become another Frank H. Hitchcock in dealing with Southern Republican politics. And since Mr. Coolidge is undoubtedly a candidate for the Republican nomination for President next year, this means much."



Courtesy of "Oil Trade Journal," New York

ONE CAUSE OF THE UPSET IN GASOLINE PRICES

View of a portion of West Signal Hill, which is typical of the California oil-fields whose enormous production recently flooded the market, precipitating a crisis that was felt throughout the country.

CHEAP "GAS"—BUT COSTLY

"FILL HER UP!" was the motorist's glad cry in South Dakota, where recently the State began selling gasoline at sixteen cents. But it soon appeared that Governor McMaster had "started something he could not stop," for down came the Standard's gasoline to the same figure, and the price wave spread through several Middle-Western States. Loud, therefore, is the protest from the independents, who "see only bankruptcy ahead," while, so they assert, Standard Oil is in a fair way to supplant them altogether. However, when Governor McMaster described the former price of 26.6 cents a gallon as "no less than highway robbery," the oil business was suffering, not from a shortage of oil, but from a sudden and most embarrassing oversupply. In California there has been an unexampled production of crude oil. It comes East, flooding the market until, as the press informs us, the mid-continent oil producers have sought relief in a thirty-day shutdown. Explaining this "orgy of oil," *The Petroleum World* (Los Angeles) tells us:

"The chief cause of this rapid increase in production in California is the unparalleled development within the past year of three great new fields—Huntington, Santa Fé and Long Beach. Not only are these fields especially rich in high-grade oil, but they are situated within sight and virtually in the limits of large cities. There is, then, no transportation problem to speak of. Produced on the seaboard, it is comparatively easy to load the oil on tankers to be delivered to refineries on the Atlantic Seaboard in competition with mid-continent oil. There is another factor worth mentioning in this connection. While the big established California companies hold substantial leases in these fields, a large percentage of the oil is in the hands of wild-catters and small independent producers. Their business outlooks are diametrically opposed. The 'fly-by-night' is there to get all the oil and money as quick as possible. 'Do it now' is his motto. On the other hand, the big fellow must look into the future. There are dividends to be paid to stockholders years hence. Reserves must be accumulated over a period of years to take care of future needs."

Hence this type of concern is reluctant to "plunge in a frenzied manner into the orgy of oil." And yet—

"In order to protect its leases it must indulge to some extent. This is the answer to the California production figure which mounts steadily week by week.

"What is the result? Needless to say, it is great overproduction and vast sums of money wasted in the unnecessary drilling of wells. The price of oil has fallen rapidly. Cut after cut in price has gone into effect since the first of the year in both the California and mid-continent fields, in many instances amounting to fifty per cent. The price of oil, as of most other commodities, does not depend upon the rate of consumption or production taken by themselves alone. It is the result rather of the relation between the two. If consumption is increasing more rapidly than production, prices will tend to rise. If consumption increases less rapidly than production, prices will tend to fall. The latter is the case at present. Supply is greater than demand.

"With California oil a drug on the market, and consequently very cheap, oil prices in other centers have been adversely affected. For the first time in history, California crude oil is moving to the East. As has been pointed out, the new California fields are close to cheap transportation. A fleet of tankers was available because of the decline in Mexican production. By an all-water route through the Panama Canal great quantities of the California product—1,350,000 barrels in one week—have been shipped to Eastern refineries. Prices have been cut elsewhere to meet the competition price of California oil laid down in the East.

"The West Coast dominates the situation to-day. Production there was hailed as the Mexican supply began to fall off. Now the Mexican question is dwarfed into insignificance. California has eclipsed even the wildest dreams of her own boosters. When will it cease? Certainly it must soon. If not, oil conditions will become chaotic. At the present rate of increase, daily production will soon pass the 1,000,000-barrel mark."

As *The Petroleum World* goes on to say:

"A report from California states that the new wells in process of drilling, and which are due to be completed by November 1, in the three new fields have a total potential production capacity estimated at 746,000 barrels daily. This in addition to the present output makes a total of 1,576,000 barrels daily. In other words, California would then be producing what would now be 70 per cent. of the total oil production of the United States. What would happen to prices, and therefore earnings, under such circumstances is hard to estimate."

From this it will be seen how apprehensive was the mood prevailing throughout the oil business even before Governor McMaster opened fire on gasoline prices and "started something he was unable to stop." Subsequent developments have not tended to reassure the independents. As an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago declared on August 13:

"Many of the small refineries are threatened with failure unless they are protected and obtain a price that will equal the cost of production.

"In South Dakota, where Governor McMaster obtained a large quantity of gasoline to be sold by the State at 16 cents a gallon, gasoline sold yesterday for 15.5 cents a gallon—the lowest price in ten years.

"Independent dealers in South Dakota say they see only bankruptcy ahead, and at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where a three-cent reduction is predicted, George F. O'Neil, president of the O'Neil Oil and Paint Company, declared that unless the Oklahoma producers can be protected they will be forced out of business. It is the elaborate equipment for serving the public that gasoline companies must maintain in order to compete, that is responsible for the apparent high cost of gasoline. Statistics show that over the entire country service stations average 300 gallons a day the year round in sales. Estimating expense of maintenance of each of these stations at $25 a day, there is an expense of 8 cents a gallon which must be paid by the consumer.

"In Texas, yesterday, gasoline sold from 11 cents in Dallas to 19 cents in Houston. Nebraska got into the fight when Governor C. W. Bryan sent telegrams to all principal oil companies requesting a reduction in price.

"As a result of the agitation in the Central West, Governor Len Small of Illinois announced he was investigating the situation with a view to taking action.

"Officials of the Standard Oil Company in Kentucky intimated a reduction soon would be made in Kentucky. Governor E. P. Morrow of that State said he had no public funds available for the purchase and sale of gasoline.

"Reports from St. Paul, Minnesota, state that the two refining companies there have announced they will sell gasoline from trucks at 19½ cents a gallon. Some Minneapolis independent oil companies said last night they could obtain gasoline laid down there for 11 cents a gallon."

Various organs of the oil industry unite in expressing disapproval. *The Oil and Gas Journal* (Tulsa, Okla.) remarks:

"The action of the Governor of South Dakota in cutting the price of gasoline is a striking example of political interference with business. Instead of investigating the cost of production and distribution, the Governor arbitrarily fixt his own price, using the State's credit to buy gasoline at 15 cents, as he said, and selling it at 16. The protest that at once went up from the independent jobbers is sufficient proof that the Governor's reduction was recklessly low. Any one in the distributing business will agree that a one-cent margin for wholesaling and retailing gasoline is impossibly below actual costs."

Meanwhile, the Oil City (Pa.) *Derrick* observes:

"These extremely low prices for gasoline, if they become widespread and are maintained for a long period, will naturally be reflected in great reductions in the prices paid for crude oil. This in turn will result in the shutting down of thousands of small producers of crude oil in all parts of the country whose production is settled and can be depended upon when the gushers of the present day have fallen off and scarcity of crude looms as a probability. Should such a thing become a reality, gasoline prices will soar much higher than they would if crude prices had been maintained at a figure which would have allowed the small producers to continue business."

The Inland Oil Index (Casper, Wyo.) says that:

"When the Governor of South Dakota said to the Governor of North Dakota: 'It's a long time since we have had cheap gasoline,' he started something hard to stop. From the view-point of the oil men, it is regrettable that reductions were not allowed to be brought about naturally by companies engaged in business instead of injecting politics into an already aggravated situation.

"The inconsistency of the radical politicians who have been clamoring for lower prices of oil with reference to the law of supply and demand is shown in their holding conventions and petitioning the President to call a special session of Congress to enact legislation fixing a minimum price for wheat. After the Governor of South Dakota had set the price of gasoline, nothing was left for Standard of Indiana to do but meet competition, and now all branches of the industry stand to lose vast sums, as present prices are below cost of manufacture and distribution. It will result in curtailment of operations in all branches of industry everywhere and in the financial ruin of the weaker refineries and small producers of crude. In the final analysis, Standard Oil interests, having better organizations and greater capital, will emerge from the crisis more strongly intrenched than ever."

In the opinion of *The Independent Oil and Financial Reporter* (Fort Worth, Tex.), "The situation should not be left in the hands of State authorities with inadequate laws or machinery, but there should be immediate government action, a searching investigation of the entire petroleum industry, and intelligent remedial national legislation," while in much the same spirit the Houston (Tex.) *Oil Weekly* tells us:

"There is tragic irony in the gasoline price-cutting war which has broken out in the trade territory of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Precipitated by the Governor of South Dakota, but not until after the head of the National Petroleum Marketers Association had urged members of his association to cut prices, the radical reduction in the gasoline price made by the Standard of Indiana can lead to but one end. If the Standard's price is maintained three months it will mean bankruptcy for half of the independent oil jobbers in that territory."

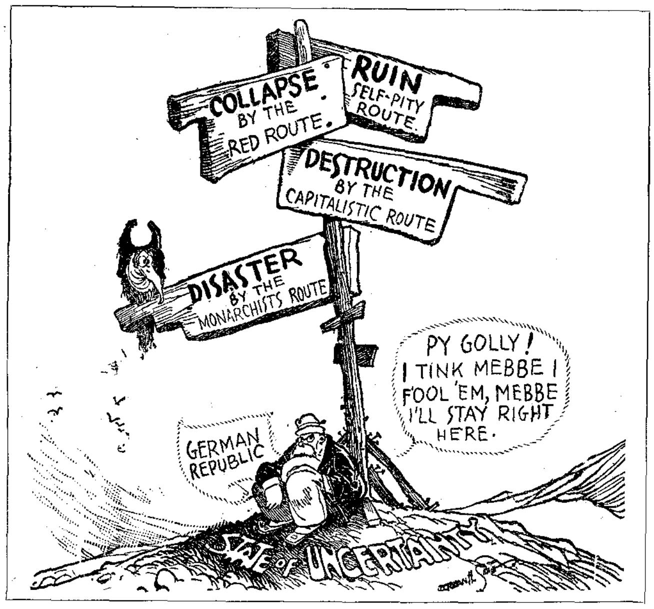
HE STARTED THE WAR

Governor W. N. McMaster of South Dakota, who called 26-cent gasoline "highway robbery," opened a State gasoline business, and inaugurated the price-cutting contest that has spread far and wide.

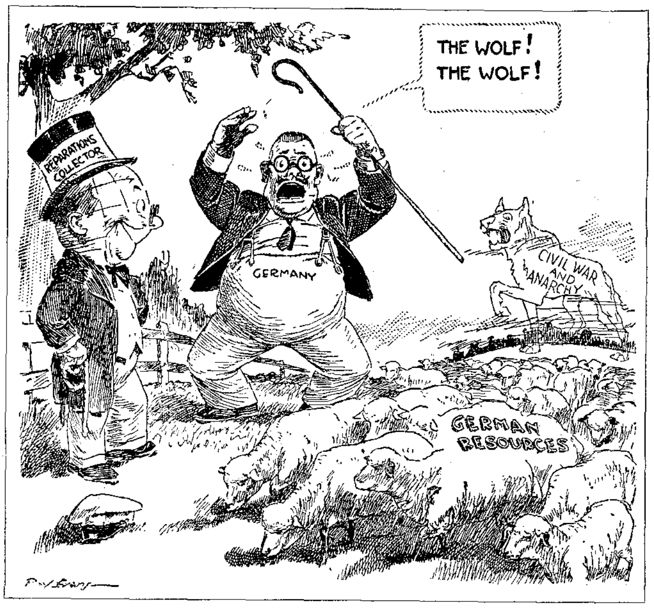
Many newspapers point out that, without so intending, Governor McMaster has been playing into the hands of the Standard Oil magnates by giving them an opportunity to supplant the independents. Standard Oil, in rejoinder, emphasizes the advantages to the public, and President Teagle of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey tells *The Wall Street Journal* that, "regardless of the policy of any other company," Standard Oil aims "to market its products at the lowest price consistent with reasonable profit and to pass on to the consumer any benefit derived from lower cost of supplies or reduction in operating expenses."

At last account, Governor McMaster's gasoline had gone up to twenty cents, and even before this occurred *The National Petroleum News* (Cleveland, Ohio) had said:

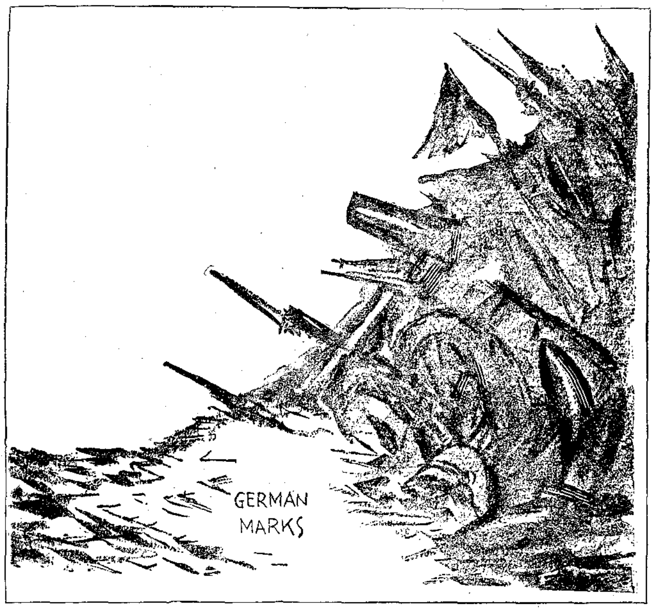
"Already the South Dakota Governor realizes that he has got in too deep and can't get out even on his proposed price, and at his request the oil companies there yesterday agreed to take his gasoline off his hands at cost to him and submit a report to him on what it costs to be in the oil business. The wide margin on this distress gasoline brought a lot of people into the marketing end of the business, and they have so cut up the gallonage of regular oil companies that, even if all gasoline were moving with the marketer getting the wide margin on all of it, he would be hard prest to make a reasonable profit."


COLLAPSE BY THE RED ROUTE.
RUIN SELF-PITY ROUTE.
DESTRUCTION BY THE CAPITALISTIC ROUTE
DISASTER BY THE MONARCHISTS ROUTE
PY GOLLY! I TINK MEBBE I FOOL 'EM, MEBBE I'LL STAY RIGHT HERE.
GERMAN REPUBLIC
STATE OF UNCERTAINTY

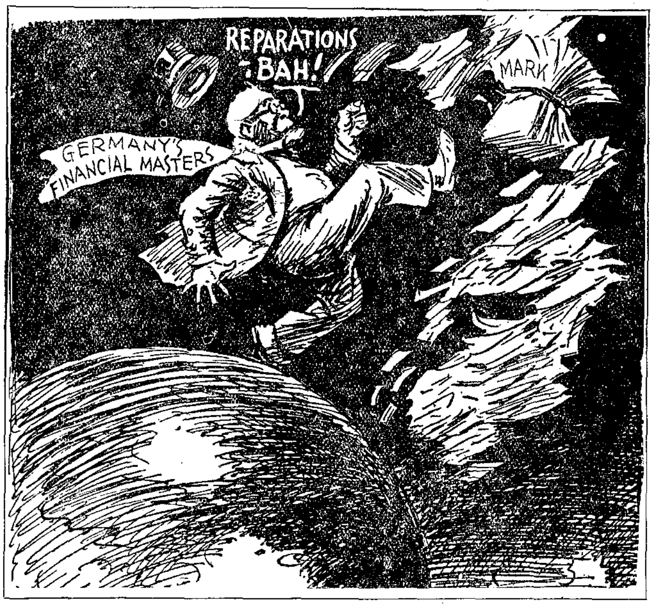
ALL SIGNS POINT IN THE SAME DIRECTION
—Smith in the Providence *News.*


THE WOLF! THE WOLF!
REPARATIONS COLLECTOR
GERMANY
CIVIL WAR AND ANARCHY
GERMAN RESOURCES

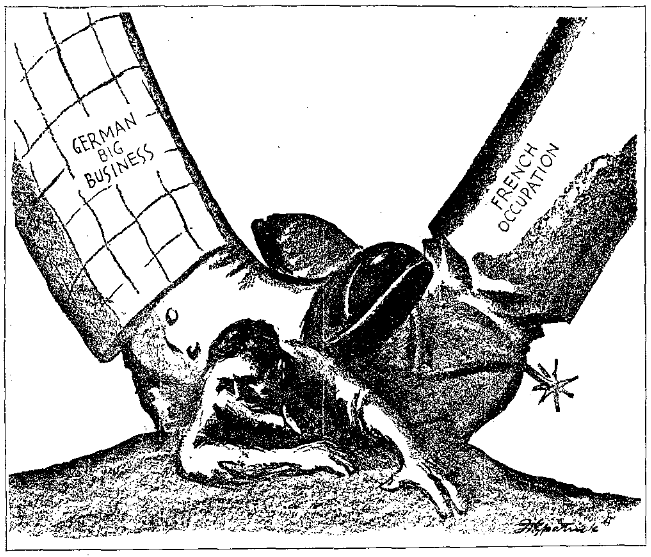
THE PERIODICAL FALSE ALARM
—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch.*


GERMAN MARKS

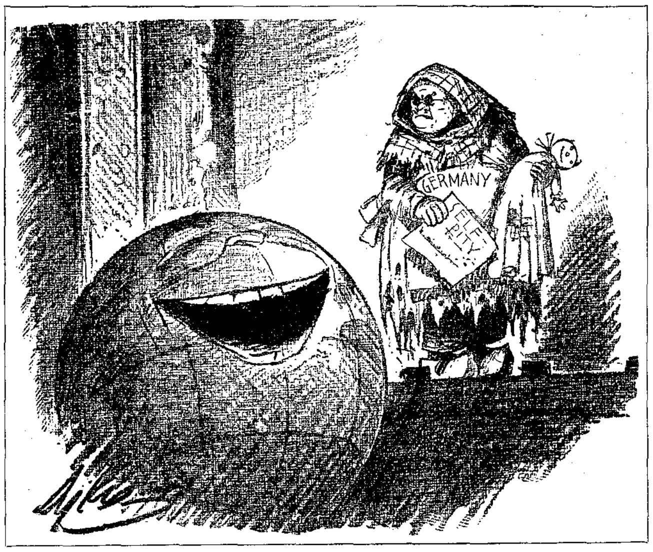
JUNK
—Fitzpatrick in the New York *World.*


REPARATIONS —BAH!
MARK
GERMANY'S FINANCIAL MASTERS

"TOEING" THE MARK FOR FRANCE
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal.*


GERMAN BIG BUSINESS
FRENCH OCCUPATION

POSITION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE
-Fitzpatrick in the New York *World.*


GERMANY
SELF PITY

QUITE A HIT
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.*

"SEEING GERMANY" WITH THE CARTOONISTS

THE OMINOUS FRANCO-BRITISH SITUATION

IS THE FRANCO-BRITISH ENTENTE AT AN END? The British note to France and Belgium, condemning the occupation of the Ruhr and strongly urging that the Ruhr question be submitted to an impartial tribunal, "amounts, in effect, to an ultimatum," notes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.* Moreover, when that demand is coupled with the threat that if France refuses the British Government will insist on the payment of the French war debt, "it must be assumed that the note was dispatched as a formal notice that Great Britain is ready to part company with her ally, since there is no expectation that France will comply with the British demands."

Lord Birkenhead, former Lord Chancellor, admits that his Government's note "contains an ill-bred allusion and weak bluff." First, he says, "France was encouraged to go into the Ruhr, and now she is ordered out at a moment when she can not leave without national humiliation." Behind this desire of Great Britain to get the French out of the Ruhr, in the opinion of the Portland *Oregonian*, "is the fear that France may effect an economic alliance between the Ruhr and Lorraine, which would make France supreme in the steel industry of Europe."

Whatever may be the motive or motives of England, the American press seems to agree that never before in recent times has the Franco-British entente stood in such peril. The entente may not be smashed, say American editors, but it is so badly cracked that in the near future, at least, it can hardly function profitably either to France or Great Britain. Nor is this a new situation, according to the Denver *Rocky Mountain News.* "France and England parted company, economically, the day the Armistice was signed, and they have been drifting farther apart ever since," we are told. Yet, "were these two allies to unite once more there would be little hope in Germany of escaping the payment of substantial reparations," believes the New York *Tribune.*

What if the entente should be dissolved? "The prospect of war, in that event, is by no means hard to conceive," declares the Buffalo *Courier*, and Frank H. Simonds, a recognized expert on pre-war and post-war Europe, agrees in a Milwaukee *Journal* article that "it is impossible to blink the fact that a new struggle between France and Great Britain threatens. The resumption of a duel centuries old must now be reckoned as a clear probability, for war, after all, is the only ultimate solution." As the Omaha *World-Herald* puts it:

> "Nowhere in continental Europe is there talk of brotherhood and peace and justice and good-will. Democracy is a sham. The world is no more safe for it to-day than, in its European aspect, it is safe for the world. Might, armed and arrogant, greedy and grasping, has come back to its own. The cloak of pretense is cast off. Everywhere there is talk of the next war, the war toward which all Europe is drifting."

In the British note of some eight thousand words, which can only be summarized here, it is charged that the occupation of the Ruhr is illegal; that the occupation is now beginning to be felt in the trade of the world; that the occupation is not authorized by the Versailles Treaty; that it is detrimental to the interests of the Allies; and that it has disorganized industry throughout Germany, and thus lessened Germany's ability to pay. Great Britain, therefore, suggests that France be more lenient with Germany. We find in two paragraphs of the Curzon note that—

> "Occupation of the Ruhr is already having directly and indirectly grave effect on the economic and industrial outlook not only in Germany, whose capacity to pay reparations is rendered more and more precarious, but in the rest of Europe, if not the world.
>
> "The highest legal authorities in Great Britain have advised His Majesty's Government that . . . Franco-Belgian action in occupying the Ruhr, quite apart from the question of expediency, was not a sanction authorized by the Treaty itself. But they would be quite willing that this or any other differences as respecting legal interpretation of vital provisions of the Treaty insofar as they can not be resolved by unanimous decision of the Reparations Commission . . . should automatically be referred to the International Court of Justice of The Hague or other suitable arbitration."

The present situation, as seen by the Portland *Oregonian*, is this:

> "Britain wants France and Belgium to evacuate the Ruhr as a preliminary to negotiations with Germany in order to avert a catastrophe in Germany which would involve all Europe. Britain wants Germany to stop passive resistance in order to hasten evacuation. France and Belgium refuse to open negotiations until passive resistance ends. Moreover, France and Belgium will not consider evacuation until a final agreement on reparations is reached and payments are made or assured. Germany refuses to stop passive resistance until the Ruhr is evacuated. She is encouraged to continue by the widening breach between France and Britain.
>
> "Britain wants an international commission of experts to fix the amount that Germany can pay. France insists that is the province of the Reparations Commission.
>
> "Britain fears economic ruin and break-up of Germany if occupation should continue, and, as consequences, ruin of the entire continent and of British trade with it. Ruin and break-up of Germany hold no terrors for France. France is skeptical of Germany's ruin and break-up, regarding talk of it as a scare similar to those of Bolshevist and Monarchist revolutions. As for economic ruin, France considers the appearance of it as the result of the deliberate action of the Germans, and disputes the fact. The wealth of Germany is still there, and has been materially increased in the last four years."

American editorial opinion seems to favor France in the deadlock that has arisen. "France has the world's sympathy," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald;* "she seeks only a small portion of the injury she suffered at the hands of the German Army, and she occupied the Ruhr because England weakened at a critical moment. She not only did the logical thing, but eventually she will make the collections to which she is entitled." Continues this paper:

> "The sympathy of the people of the world can not follow Germany's unconscionable policy of repudiation, deliberate depreciation of her currency, and repeated misrepresentation of her own economic condition. What if Germany does have to suffer to repay her just obligations? She made all the rest of the world suffer. Just why Germany should be forgiven, and France condemned for seeking to enforce her just claims, is more than the honest mind can understand."

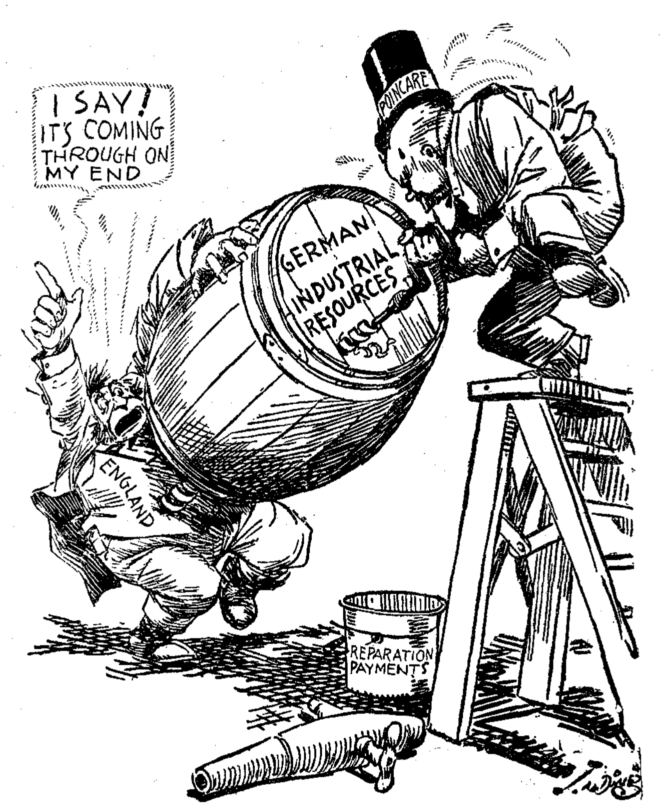
France has the advantage, and she will not recede an inch from the position she has taken, agree the Charleston *News and Courier*, Boston *Transcript*, and Chicago *Post.* For, says *The Post*, "France realizes that she must make herself secure against future German aggression." "Lord Curzon, in his note, says nothing about safeguarding France," observes the Providence *Journal.*

Editorial appraisal of the Curzon note is not, in the main, flattering. "It was conceived in Lord Curzon's worst style, and the tone was about as maladroit as it could be," asserts the New York *Times*, which is sure "no people like being lectured in the condescending Curzon fashion." The note "will win very little support on this side of the water," declares the South Bend *Tribune*, while two widely read Philadelphia papers, *The Public Ledger* and *The Inquirer*, agree that "almost every word of the note appears to have been weighed for its propaganda value, especially in the United States." "It must be inferred," says *The Inquirer*, "that the note was meant to place France in such a bad light before the other nations that they would render a moral judgment against her." To the Raleigh *News and Observer* it "looks as if Great Britain is willing to sacrifice France in order to help Germany, knowing that a restored Germany will mean a bigger English trade."

France, we are told by Wythe Williams, Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, has been quick to refute the

British charge of illegality of the Ruhr occupation with documentary evidence bearing the signatures of British Prime Ministers. Besides, the Detroit *Free Press* pointedly observes, "if France had been able to quickly carry out its program, it is unlikely that anything would have been heard about illegality." "Great Britain's present opinion," thinks the Newark *News*, "comes rather late in the day, and savors of a clever stratagem to marshal public opinion against France."

On the other hand, the San Antonio *Light* feels that "the British have exercised extreme forbearance toward France." "The occupation of the Ruhr is being maintained at a tremendous cost to France, and she is gaining relatively nothing by it," points out the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Moreover, "her burden of debt, already enormous, is increasing steadily. The value of the franc is declining, and French credit is beginning to feel the effects of the depressive conditions."


I SAY! IT'S COMING THROUGH ON MY END
POINCARE
GERMAN INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
ENGLAND
REPARATION PAYMENTS

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WHY IT SEEMS DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO WORK TOGETHER MUCH LONGER

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

The proposal that some tribunal other than the Reparations Commission shall ascertain how much Germany can pay "is a reasonable one," thinks the Philadelphia *Record*. "Great Britain is merely asking for what she conceives to be justice," explains the Brooklyn *Eagle*. And if France refuses to concede this point, says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "there would appear to be nothing left for Great Britain to do but move for a separate settlement of her claims against Germany, thus throwing upon France and Belgium sole responsibility for the grave consequences to trade and the peace of the world which are bound to ensue." As the Grand Rapids *Herald* sees the situation:

> "Stanley Baldwin, Great Britain's Prime Minister, through Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, has gone far enough to convince the whole world that he is trying to hold France's friendship and trying to obtain a peaceful settlement. It may be that back of the policy is a desire for a regenerated Germany to benefit British trade; but whatever the motive the fact remains that the program is one that, strangely harmonizing with the suggestions of Secretary Hughes's New Haven speech of some months ago, best fits the needs of the whole peace-seeking world."

TO SOFTEN HARD COAL'S HEART WITH SOFT COAL

"THE BEAUTEOUS MAIDEN, little Miss Public, is being abandoned to her fate by two villains," we are told, while they hurl defiance at each other. According to our informant: "Have a care, base miscreant," shrieks the United Mine Workers, "or all is over between us!" "Faugh! and also avaunt!" retorts the Anthracite Operators' Organization. "Death shall come sooner than yielding. You demand the sacrifice of honor. Never! Thrice never!" So our villains stamp off the stage in opposite directions, and the Minneapolis *Journal*, in whose editorial on "The Same Old Melodrama" these tirades are reported, turns critic, for the moment, and remarks, "It's a bum play, if you ask us," adding, "One of these days the hard-coal industry, with its twin monopolies eternally quarreling, is going to get one of the finest little lickings ever administered by the American people, if it doesn't quit heroics and get busy." Meanwhile, there is a rod in pickle—the boycott—and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* sees—

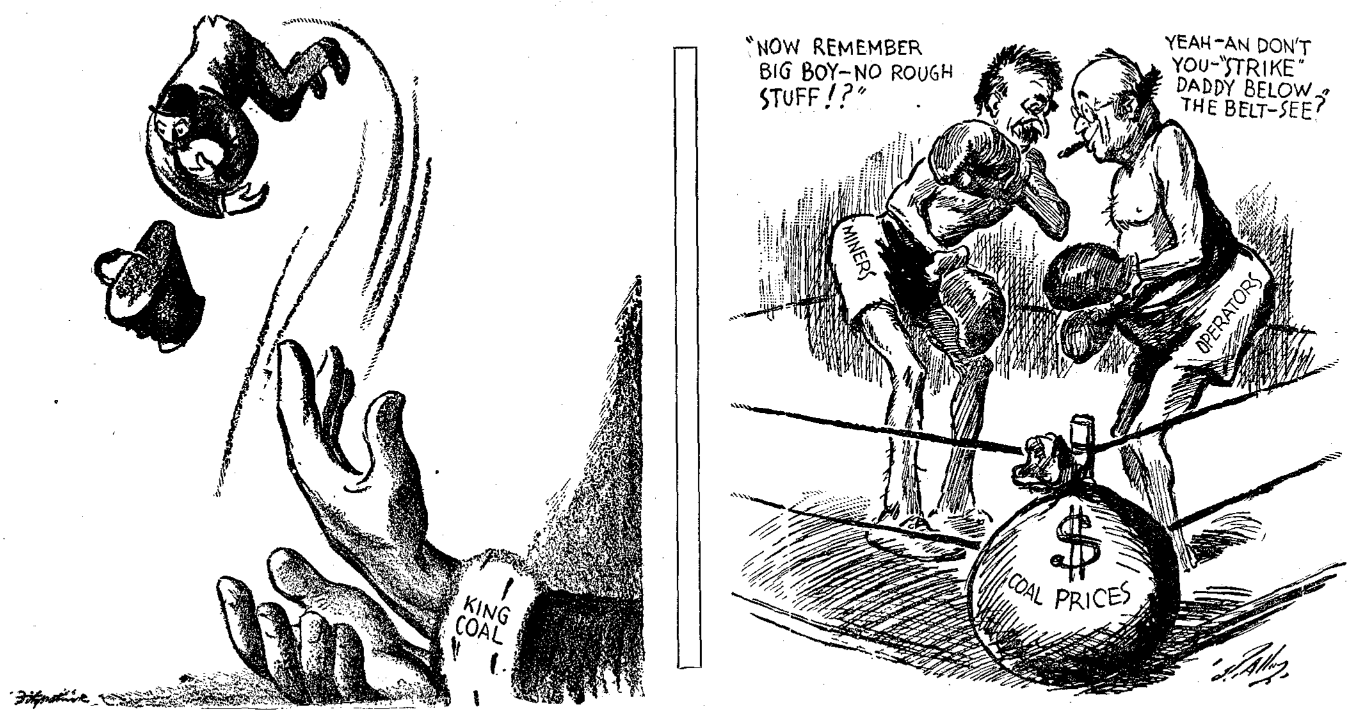
> "A touch of old-time Americanism in the letter which the joint special Coal Investigating Committee of Massachusetts sends to both coal operators and miners. The descendants of those who took part in the Boston Tea Party want it understood that they are not as helpless as they may seem, and they declare that in the event of a strike they will urge a permanent boycott against the use of anthracite coal in the New England States.
>
> "At the first glance this may sound foolish, but these people are in dead earnest. Their suggestion is to be laid before the conference of New England Governors in Boston the latter part of this month. What can they do? Well, for one thing, they can arouse public sentiment to such a pitch that something will have to be done by somebody. They will make it clear that the American people have reached the limit of endurance. And they can challenge the right of those intrusted with the supply of a vital necessity to abuse selfishly their trust.
>
> " 'Fuel,' says this Down East committee, 'is a necessity of life. Anthracite is not.' It is estimated that New England consumes one-fifth of the anthracite produced in this country. If it should cease to use it the action would represent the difference between profits and losses to the operators and employment and non-employment for the miners. Unless they are given a square deal, the protestants declare that the present winter will mark the end of the power of operators and miners to cut off their fuel supply at will."

The New York *World* takes the suggestion of a boycott even more seriously, and observes:

> "So long as Pennsylvania is content with anarchy in her coal-mines, the United States has but one effective weapon against the hard-coal hold-up. A general boycott by consumers would very quickly put a stop to the farce. Other countries get along without hard coal. Many States of the Union with colder winters than New York burn bituminous coal almost entirely and manage to keep warm. It would entail some initial expense, especially in highly organized centers like the metropolis, to equip heating-plants with soft-coal grates, yet in the end it would be a saving."

The bituminous coal industry has exprest a readiness to meet any emergency that might arise from a strike in the anthracite fields, and a recent dispatch from Washington to the New York *Herald* reported:

> "The industry presented to the United States Coal Commission to-day detailed plans for the mining and distribution of sufficient soft coal to meet all requirements if not a pound of hard coal is produced.
>
> " 'Reasonable' prices for this coal are to prevail. The bituminous coal operators offered voluntarily to fix prices at a figure which the Government could approve so that charges of gouging could not be made.
>
> "Speaking for the bituminous operators, John C. Brydon, president of the National Coal Association and chairman of the bituminous operators' special committee, said they have contracts with their union miners running to next April. He said there could be no labor trouble unless these contracts were


KING COAL
"NOW REMEMBER BIG BOY—NO ROUGH STUFF!?"
YEAH—AN DON'T YOU "STRIKE" DADDY BELOW THE BELT—SEE?
MINERS
OPERATORS
$
COAL PRICES

THE ANNUAL GAME
—Fitzpatrick in the New York *World*.

CROWD, 100,000,000; GATE RECEIPTS—O, BOY!
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

MAKING LIGHT OF A DARK SUBJECT

broken wantonly, and that even if they were, protection to union men who wanted to work and expansion of activity in non-union mines would meet every emergency.

"Mr. Brydon said householders need not fear they will freeze, as there is no type of heating equipment that will not take bituminous coal, at least with slight changes, and plenty will be supplied to those who want it.

"In a formal tender to the Coal Commission, Mr. Brydon placed the entire resources of the bituminous industry at the disposal of the Government in any crisis, peace or war, 'including the threatened anthracite strike in September.'"

But is soft coal a practical substitute for anthracite? The Brooklyn *Citizen* is skeptical, and tells us:

"The offer of the bituminous coal operators to turn over their mines to the Government in the event of a suspension of anthracite mining is a gesture which will deceive no one. In the first place, the experiment of substituting soft coal for anthracite for domestic purposes has been tried without success. In the second place, the operators expect to realize large profits in the event of the Government's accepting the offer. In the third place, the gesture's main purpose is to coerce and intimidate the United Mine Workers.

"The people will accept no substitute for anthracite. Their heating arrangements were planned solely for anthracite and they are not going to the expense of changing them in order to burn soft coal, which is an abomination. They will insist upon the Government seizing and operating the anthracite coal-mines, in case the worst comes to the worst."

The Rochester *Herald*, meanwhile, sings the praises of soft coal, and declares:

"Soft coal burns readily, so readily in fact, that one can ignite it with no other kindling than a few twisted newspapers. It gives off a fierce heat, accompanied by a dense, gaseous, choking smoke, and to prevent the gas escaping and making the house untenable, the householder must do away with or leave constantly open his pipe damper, and also leave open at night the draft in the upper door of his stove, to establish a 'top draft' across the surface of the coal. If he takes these precautions and properly banks his fire, soft coal will hold fire overnight as readily as does anthracite, and will start up much more briskly when the lower drafts are opened in the morning. Pennsylvanians say they have known their soft-coal fires to keep without attention for forty-eight consecutive hours.

"With these facts in mind, no one need dread an anthracite famine, if he can procure bituminous coal. As the entire known supply of hard coal lies in a relatively small district in Pennsylvania, it is entirely possible that the day may come when householders the coal-burning world over will, perforce, be using bituminous coal or some liquid fuel to heat their homes."

That the bituminous operators are not unmindful of this, and would hasten the day, is a suspicion entertained by the Boston *Transcript:*

"The bituminous operators make their announcement as friends of New England. They will do their part to keep the home fires burning in these northern latitudes. There is an altruistic ring in their offer of assistance. And, of course, there is also opportunity for getting a larger share in a profitable market. After the anthracite miners had returned to work there might be a larger demand for soft coal for domestic use in this part of the country than has existed in the past. Perhaps that is an aspect of the case that has not been overlooked by the operators who say that not only can they keep New England and other anthracite-consuming regions supplied, but can demonstrate that soft coal of the right kind and properly prepared is a most satisfactory fuel for household use."

The United States Coal Commission reminds us in its report on labor relations in the anthracite coal industry that—

"Anthracite coal is the chief domestic necessity for that part of the country that has at the same time a most rigorous climate and the greatest bulk and density of population. Failure of the winter's supply of anthracite is a national disaster; any imminent prospect of such failure arouses fear to the point of panic. The public is unwilling to tolerate having a product upon which its very life depends made the plaything of militant group action."

Accordingly, the Commission would have the President empowered by law to intervene whenever a general strike in the anthracite industry is threatened. In the meantime, the Commission has reopened negotiations between operators and anthracite miners, and the Washington dispatches bring word that a fresh conference between the operators and the miners has been arranged for. If this should fail to avert the strike, a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* announces "on highest authority," the Government "will do everything possible to provide the public with substitutes for hard coal." The dispatch mentions specifically bituminous coal and coke.

THE END OF AN IMPERFECT DAY

NOT SINCE THE PASSAGE of the Adamson Bill, in 1916, imposing the eight-hour day on the railroads, notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "have American workmen scored such a moral victory for better working conditions as when the steel industry agreed to abolish the twelve-hour day." For this means, points out the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, that "the eight-hour day is the customary day's labor accepted by at least 90 per cent. of the industrial employers of the United States." The definite announcement of Chairman Gary of the United States Steel Corporation that the twelve-hour day was to be abolished immediately, by a strange coincidence, appeared in some newspapers on the same page that contained the announcement of President Harding's death, and many are the editors who see in the "surrender" of the steel industry a personal triumph for Mr. Harding, as well as a symptom of the growing force of public opinion.

A few days after the Gary announcement came the encouraging statement from Chicago that August 13 had been set for the preliminary move in abolishing the twelve-hour day at the steel corporation's plants in Gary, Chicago, and Joliet, with their 30,000 men, and this announcement was followed by one from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, an independent concern, that it also would eliminate the twelve-hour day within a week. In these definite plans, since carried out, editors see the passing of the long day in the steel industry. What effect this sweeping reform will have upon steel prices, the workers themselves, and the country in general, is the theme of dozens of editorials. Recalling that there is on foot a move to organize the steel workers, the New York *Journal of Commerce* interprets the Gary move as a march stolen on Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. "For this reason," we read, "the action of Mr. Gary and his confreres is probably excellent strategy." In his formal statement Mr. Gary said:

> "Following the correspondence between President Harding and the Steel Institute, and as a result of the most painstaking investigation, manufacturers of iron and steel, representing substantially the entire industry of the country, will now begin the total elimination of the twelve-hour day and will progress as rapidly as the supply of labor will permit.
>
> "It is impossible to say when the changes will be completed. It will depend upon labor conditions at respective plants. There will be no unnecessary delay on the part of any one.
>
> "Where the hours of employees connected with the continuous process are reduced from twelve to eight hours, their wage rates will be so adjusted as to afford earnings equivalent to a 25 per cent. increase in hourly and base rates. All other workmen will be on ten hours or less, and their present hourly and base rates will be continued; but whenever it is practicable, by promotions or changes in positions, the daily earnings will be adjusted."

Steel industry officials differ as to the effect of the change in hours on the total production cost, estimates of an increase ranging from $3 to $4 per ton. Other authorities estimate that from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 annually will be added to the pay-rolls of the steel companies. Mr. Gary, notes the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, predicts a 15 per cent. increase in the cost of steel to the public. But, it also reminds us:

> "On top of this comes the announcement by the United States Steel Corporation that its earnings for the second quarter of the year have not been exceeded since the boom year of 1920, when, in one quarter, the Corporation made a net earning of $48,051,540 as against $47,858,181 for the recent quarter."

The estimate that these changes in hours will involve a 15 per cent. increase in the cost of steel "is surely a serious exaggeration," thinks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, while two such widely separated papers as the Dallas *News* and New York *Herald* call attention to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, "which has found the eight-hour day financially more profitable than the twelve-hour day." As we read in another *Virginian-Pilot* editorial:

> "If the well-established rule that shorter working hours increase the efficiency of labor holds good in the steel industry as it does elsewhere, the adoption of the eight-hour day will permit a higher rate of production to the hour than was possible when the twelve-hour shift was in force."

While, as the Providence *Journal* remarks, it may be too early to forecast the economic outcome of so great a readjustment in the steel industry, no one appears to deny that the immediate abandonment of the twelve-hour day was largely due to the efforts of President Harding. "It is not the least of the many fine things by which our late President will be remembered," predicts the Boston *Post*, for, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it is to him that credit for the final success of the agitation, begun years ago, belongs." "It is hard to say how long this semi-barbarous system would have endured had it not been for the President," agrees the Minneapolis *Journal*, and the Washington *Post* sees in the change "one of the many memorials that will contribute to keep President Harding's memory green in the minds of the American people." As the Philadelphia *Inquirer* puts it:

> "This gratifying conclusion is a beautiful tribute to the good sense and the human qualities of Warren G. Harding. It might have come anyhow eventually, but that the late President hastened the day by his tactful methods may be gratefully acknowledged."

"Whenever the common people, who wield the force called public opinion, grow doubtful of their power they should be able to draw some reassurances from the latest move of the Steel Corporation," remarks the New York *World*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* agrees that—

> "The twelve-hour day is ended by the power of public sentiment, led and voiced by the President of the United States. That is no overstatement of facts. There was never a more clean-cut manifestation of the President's might when he has behind him the united sentiment of the country. Steel was a hard master, but it could not hold out against a public sentiment organized, led and made vocal by the President."

President Harding's efforts to abolish the twelve-hour day in the steel industry and the events leading up to the elimination are here reviewed by the New York *Tribune:*

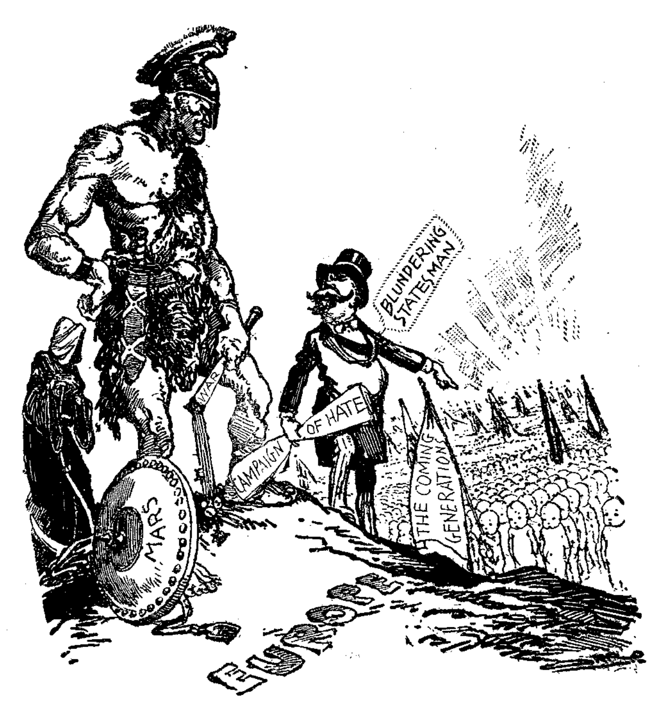
> "A year and a half ago President Harding took the initiative in urging the heads of the iron and steel industry to study carefully the question of establishing an eight-hour day. They did so, and last spring unanimously exprest the opinion that the twelve-hour day was not necessarily injurious in any way to the workmen, and that the shortage of labor made it impossible to shorten the day without serious curtailment of needed production; therefore they were opposed to any immediate attempts to make the change which President Harding desired.
>
> "This was unsatisfactory to the President, who exprest himself as 'keenly disappointed,' and who renewed his urging that action toward an eight-hour day be taken at an early date. He was convinced that such a change was highly desirable for the welfare of the men, and he had faith to believe that a thing that was so much needed could in some way be accomplished. Some of his last acts before setting out on his continental tour were to write to Judge Gary, urging early action. Nine days after his last appeal the directors of the Iron and Steel Institute acceded to his request, pledging themselves to exert every effort to abolish totally the twelve-hour day at the earliest practicable time. Such an achievement must be largely credited to the initiative and the persistence of Warren G. Harding."

As the Providence *Bulletin* concludes:

> "The elimination of the twelve-hour day may add something to the cost of steel until new methods for overcoming the increased labor expense can be devised. But in time the readjustment will be effected, and meanwhile the American public can be trusted to approve the reform accomplished by the President even if the prices of steel should be less attractive to the buyer than they were while the men had to work twelve hours a day."

THE LEAGUE'S DISARMAMENT PLAN

WAR IS OUTLAWED as an "international crime" in the proposed treaty submitted by the League of Nations Disarmament Commission, and nations which are willing to reduce armaments are offered by their neighbors assistance should they become the victims of an unprovoked attack. Thus, declare League proponents, the American objections to Article X of the Covenant, which obligates members of the League to go to the aid of a fellow member in any part of the world, if that member be attacked without provocation, will be considerably lessened by the new proposal that the responsibility of League members be limited to those in the same hemisphere. This means, we are assured in foreign dispatches to New York and other American papers, that were the United States a member of the League, it would not be called on to interfere in a purely European squabble, nor would England, for instance, be required to protect a nation in the Western Hemisphere. The idea back of the project, explains Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, is that nations will be more willing to cut their military forces if they feel secure. The plan will be submitted to the League Assembly in September, and if it is approved will be the basis of the League's disarmament efforts. "And a great step forward will be gained when the nations declare war a crime and give solemn pledges of peace," believes the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.



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THE DOOMED

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Under the proposed treaty the Council of the League has the power, in the event of a conflict, to decide which is the aggressor nation, and therefore to say against what nation assistance shall be given. Moreover, the cost of military assistance thus rendered "shall be borne by the aggressor State," according to the modified treaty. But American editors appear to be interested mainly in Article XI of the proposed plan, which Lord Robert Cecil believes will tend to lessen American opposition to Article X of the League covenant. This says:

> "No high contracting parties shall be under obligations in principle to cooperate in a continent, other than the one in which they are situated, in military, naval or air operations undertaken in connection with the general or supplementary assistance provided for by this treaty."

It is clear to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that "the purpose of this limitation is to reassure the countries of the Western Hemisphere, particularly the United States, as to the extent of the responsibility which, by adhering to this treaty, they would assume." Also, believes *The Inquirer*, "the ratification of the new treaty, by eliminating the fear which induces the maintenance of armaments, would be a blessing alike to Europe and the world." For—

> "There are more men under arms in Europe to-day than there were at the outbreak of the World War, and the cost of maintaining their military establishments is perhaps the principal reason why the Continental Governments are, without exception, unable to balance their budgets."

Lord Robert Cecil is given much credit for bringing about the new proposal. One provision, we are told by the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, permits the formation of "little ententes" as an offset to the disarmament plan contained in the general treaty. "Thus two or more of the lesser States could band together for self-protection under the egis of the League." Furthermore, points out the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "under the new plan the United States and Canada and the United States and South American countries could form separate assistance treaties. The Monroe Doctrine could then be given the force of agreement." As the Syracuse *Post-Standard* goes on to explain:

> "Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, if they affirm the Cecil plan, while they will not have any political or moral obligation to Europe, assume a measure of mutual obligation. They will, in fact, be taking a new step, under direction of Geneva, not Washington, to sustain the Monroe Doctrine. For they will be agreeing to stand together against any encroachments from Europe on the Western Continents, declaring that the political independence and territorial integrity of each of the Americas are the concern of all of them collectively.
>
> "It would be irony indeed if, through the League of Nations, Canada and Latin America should come into agreement to support the Monroe Doctrine, with the United States, by its aloofness, declaring its hostility."

In the opinion of the Newark *News*, "the League plan is ingenious for the protection it gives against splitting the nations up into opposing regional groups." This paper believes that—

> "Under such a system the chance of force being required to settle a dispute would be reduced to a minimum, for if any nation should start an aggression the non-aggressive weapon of the League would be brought into play and this, buttressed by the potential military power at the victim's command, would make the prospect of war very remote."

There are a few editorial sharpshooters, however, who believe that the new proposals will hardly win new friends for the League in the United States. Particularly does the proposal that the Council determine who is the aggressor in the event of hostilities meet with condemnation. "Under this plan," warns the South Bend *Tribune*, "the United States might some day be made the victim of a world attack, engineered under the League." Right here, agrees the New York *Sun and Globe*, "is just the sort of decision which a country guided by general opinion, like our own, would find it inconceivable to accept." Still other objections are set forth by the St. Louis *Star*, which says:

> "The provision for alliances against aggression might create a balance of power which, in theory, would permit the reduction of armaments, but it is more likely to work out the other way. Every alliance is apt to alarm the nations outside of it, and cause counteralliances. Then, with each group frightened by another group, all will increase their armaments instead of reducing them.
>
> "The revision of Article X will totally remove the only important objection which was raised to the League in 1920. But American hostility to the League is not grounded on 'grounds.' It is a political fact. For a considerable time, political hostility will overrule every other consideration."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

German marks and our wheat are less than a dollar a bushel.—*Columbia Record.*

No, the new issue of air-mail stamps is not made of fly paper.—*New York World.*

Nowadays the principal slip appears to be twixt the shore and the ship.—*Oshkosh Northwestern.*

The "back-to-the-farm" movement would be all right if it did not break the back.—*Cleveland Press.*

If Mr. Ford gets to be President, it won't be because he started to run before he was pushed.—*Savannah News.*

This country's death-rate was lower in 1921 and 1922 than ever before. Prohibition isn't fatal.—*Toledo Blade.*

A headline says that the German Crown Prince may come to the United States. Who says he may?—*Pittsburgh Post.*

One difficulty facing President Coolidge is maintaining party harmony in a concert of nations.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

This country's savings bank accounts are wonderful, considering that everybody has to have an auto and a garage.—*Toledo Blade.*

We suggest that some one start to manufacture spare parts for pedestrians. It looks like a profitable business.—*Charleston Gazette.*

It is said that China is now becoming so civilized that when a Celestial bandit shoots any person he has to give a reason for it. —*Punch (London).*

A German mark is more valuable than a cancelled postage-stamp for the reason that there is more paper in the mark.—*New York American.*

The great, generous heart of Uncle Sam yearns to do something for Europe every time he thinks about the price of wheat.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

Baseball is said to be dying out in the Philippines, which is another indisputable evidence that the people are not ready for independence.—*Indianapolis Star.*

When they asked the returned traveler whether he had seen the bey of Tunis, he answered that he had not only seen but gone swimming in it.—*Dallas Times Herald.*

According to a news report, at least one German aristocrat has turned to burglary for a career. Experience gained in the invasion of Belgium and France ought to be a great aid in any such activity.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

A dollar in the bank is worth fifty in the bucket-shop.—*New York American.*

Bananas have gone up 3 per cent., probably due to that awful song.—*Cleveland Press.*

Too often the self-sacrificing man is willing to sacrifice his better half.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

One thing that France seems unable to do is to shoot the German stork.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin News.*

See that Germany is preparing to increase taxes. Showing signs of being a real democracy.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The limitation of naval armaments is putting the seafaring nations one by one up in the air.—*Detroit Free Press.*

If those foreigners who come over here in search of liberty find it, we wish they would let us know.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

One of the needs of the hour is a pocket airplane that will enable the pedestrian to fly across the street.—*Boston Transcript.*

About all an honest candidate can say about Prohibition is to promise his best efforts to make people like it.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

European diplomats must be filled with disgust when they see America expending fortunes to finance mere prize-fights.—*Lincoln Star.*

The "melting-pot" theory doesn't always work. Scrambling the eggs doesn't help much if there is one bad one in the lot.—*Paterson News.*

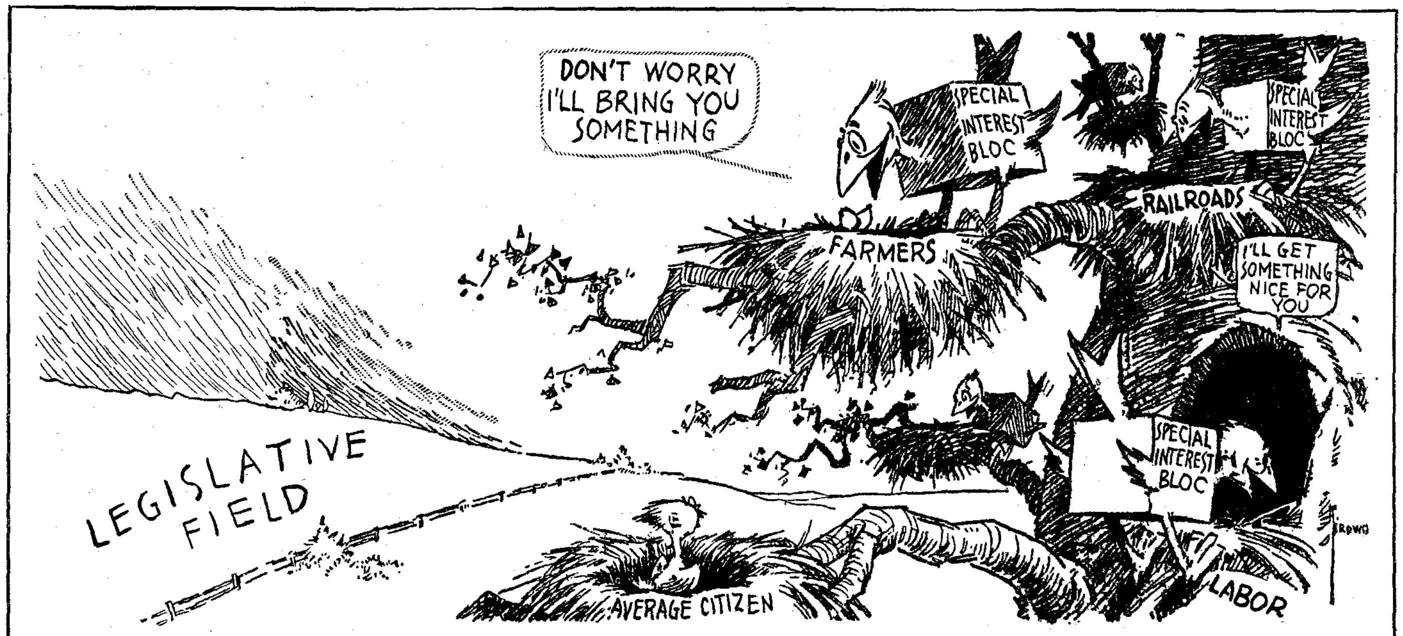
As a means of grading intelligence, the so-called intelligence test seems to be outclassed in effectiveness by the grade crossing. —*Rochester Herald.*

As soon as a farmer can afford to do so he moves to the city, and then as soon as he can afford it he gets himself a country place.—*New York American.*

Experts who predicted the end of the world's oil supply seem to be too busy figuring up the world's oil surplus to do much prophesying just now.—*Rochester Herald.*

Regardless of the present uncertainties in all parties, the voter may rest assured that common purposes and post-offices will eventually harmonize the factions.—*New York Evening Post.*

Punch complains that the £15,000,000 war debt Great Britain has just paid us is about the only thing British that gets past Ellis Island. Oh, we don't know. There are the lecturers.—*Philadelphia North American.*

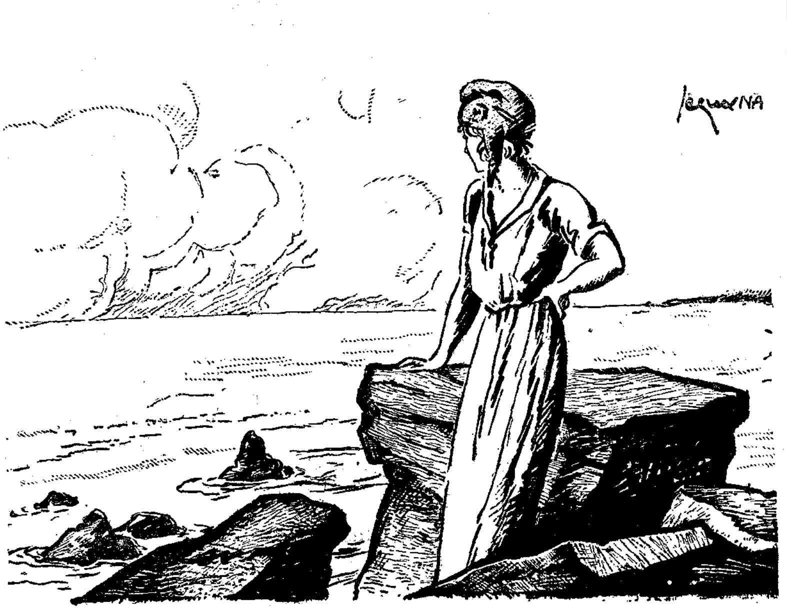


THE ORPHAN —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

SEEKING AMERICAN AID IN THE RUHR

UNCLE SAM IS QUALIFIED to act as Solomon in the solution of the Ruhr problem, say some foreign editors, for he has the money, the authority and the common sense that this ancient sovereign, sage and plutocrat possest. These observations are elicited, as they confess, by the obvious indication in England and in France that the Governments of these countries are more and more openly seeking to enlist the services of America as arbitrator in the Ruhr dispute, which has so ominously imperiled the Entente. The endeavor to "draw America in" towers above the blaze of indignation with which the French press retorted to the British Government's note of August 11th to the French and Belgian Governments in which it outspokenly condemned Franco-Belgian policy in the Ruhr and conveyed the warning that unless there were some modification of this policy the British Government might have to take separate action with Berlin, reluctant as it would be to do so. Foreign press dispatches inform us further that together with the British note was published a memorandum on interallied debts, which suggests that Great Britain is willing to make great concessions in the matter of Allied debts to her if a general settlement is reached whereby Britain may obtain a sufficient sum of reparations from Germany and Germany's allies to pay its war debt to America. It is also very plainly stated in the note that France can not repudiate her debts to Britain, and that the practise of adding interest to capital can not be indefinitely continued. Furthermore, the note describes the Ruhr occupation as doomed to failure, and illegal under the Versailles Treaty; and Britain makes it clear that it desires an impartial commission to assess Germany's capacity to pay, this commission to act as auxiliary adviser to the Reparations Commission. With reference to France's debt to Britain what some press correspondents call the "final sting" appears in the following paragraph:



FRANCE AT THE HISTORIC CHANNEL

"O Sea, which joined our interests of yesterday, separate not our interests of to-day."

—*Echo de Paris* (Paris).

> "There was no suggestion, when the loans were made, that repayment should be dependent on recoveries from Germany. Indeed, during the greater part of the period covered by the advances the prospects of any such recoveries were highly problematical. The bills were made subject to renewal for a limited period only after the end of the war, with the clear intention that as soon as French credit was sufficiently reestablished they should be redeemed out of French Government loans to be raised on the London market, the redemption money being applied to cancellation of British securities issued on French account.
>
> "While His Majesty's Government has by continuing to renew the bills beyond the period of contract tacitly recognized that the time has not yet arrived for giving effect to this intention, it must be clearly understood that in the absence of a new agreement the carrying out of it remains an obligation of the French Government which can not honorably be repudiated, and that in the meantime the present practise of adding interest to capital can not be indefinitely continued, and that commencement of payment, or at any rate part of the interest, should be made as soon as sterling and franc exchange becomes reasonably stable."

Meanwhile, Paris press correspondents report the publication of a French Yellow Book containing the full documents on the French side in the reparations controversy. It contains also instructions from Premier Poincaré to Count de Saint Aulaire, the French Ambassador in London, which set forth the official French position, and in which occurs the following:

> "It should be made clear in London and Washington as in Brussels that these are the great principles of French action: France does not desire any conquest in Europe; but she does wish to be protected against any return offensive by Germany, either military or economic; she wishes that the cost of reconstruction of her devastated areas, which she has so far borne almost alone, should be paid for by Germany and not by herself; she is willing to pay the debts which she contracted during the war, and tho she has made clear the essential difference which exists between her debts and those of Germany, she is ready to give Germany the benefit of advantages conceded to her.
>
> "But she has for the moment no confidence whatever in the good-will of Germany, and that is why she will apply to Germany the conditions of the Treaty of Frankfort: the districts of the Ruhr occupied by us will not be evacuated except in proportion and according to payments made by Germany.
>
> "These are considerations which I wish you to lay before the British Government with utmost precision."

This French Yellow Book, according to Paris Associated Press dispatches, includes a message of June 12 to the French Ambassador in London, in which Mr. Poincaré instructed him to tell Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, that:

> "It is the problem of interallied debts which prevents us from telling Germany now the exact amount she owes us. . . .
>
> "The solution of this problem is in the hands of England, first of all, and the United States afterward. The latter can be approached in a common accord by the Allies when they have agreed upon a formula, and it has become evident everything depends only upon the attitude of the Government at Washington."

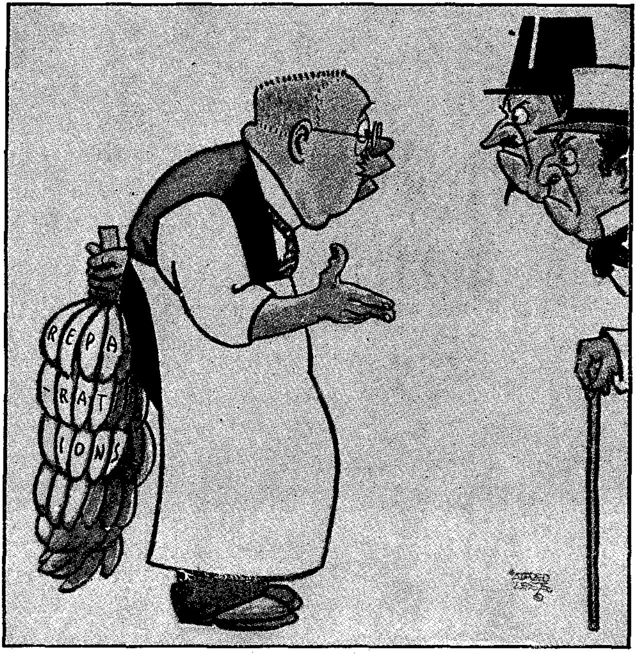
We read further in these dispatches that on June 29th Mr. Poincaré wrote to the French Ambassador in London, as follows:

> "If the British and American Governments hesitate to accept

Germany's 'C' bonds in exchange for debts, it is because they know their value is uncertain, and above all because they are unwilling to undertake themselves to recover from the debtor whose defaulting and ill-will they are well acquainted with. . . .

"But we are obliged to tell them we can only pay our debts in proportion as we are paid what is owed us. If they consider our debts too high, and they grant reductions and alleviations, we will immediately give Germany the benefit of this. That is to say, we ask Germany only for what we ourselves are asked. . . .

"It is upon these important points that the British and American Governments must decide before anything else. Consequently, the Franco-Belgian conversations with the British Government must be opened on very broad bases. It is even probable that definite proposals can not be made to Germany until it has been ascertained from the American Government what it intends to do. The visit of the American Secretary of the Treasury might be made use of from this point of view."



NEW WORDS TO AN OLD TUNE

FRITZ: "Yes, we have no bananas!"

—*London Opinion* (London).

The foregoing allusion to the visit in Europe of Secretary Mellon of the Treasury is considered a pointed French effort to interest Uncle Sam in the Ruhr problem. Then a semi-official revelation of Britain's desire to win the United States over to cooperation with her is also in evidence. What is said to be "an authoritative and direct footnote on Britain's foreign policy" is made public through the *Central News Agency*, and reads as follows:

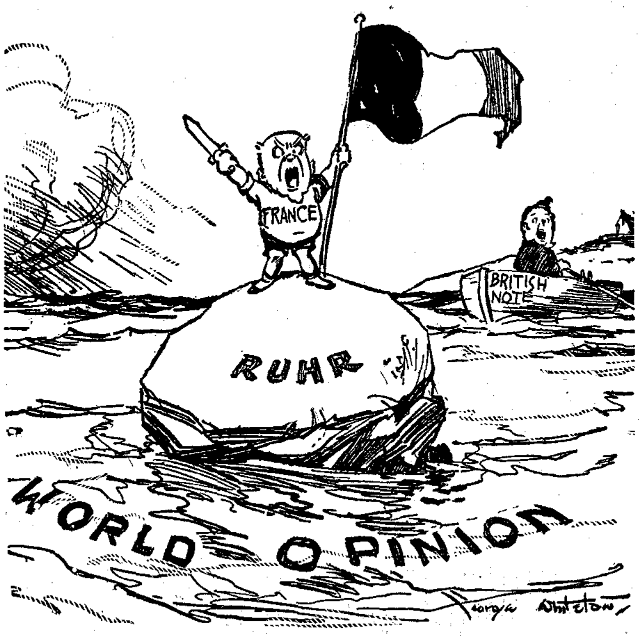
> "There is no tenderness in the British Empire for Germany, but the Government believes that if France is out to maintain an indefinite stranglehold on Germany the complete overthrow of the economic situation of Europe, if not of the world, is certain.
>
> "Altho there is more than suspicion that the French policy is directed to the isolation of Great Britain in Europe, the British Government is seeking not isolation, but the cooperation of France. If that fails, obviously great Britain will try a hand at the isolation game.
>
> "England may then try to win over Italy, to detach Belgium from her support of France in the Ruhr, and to bring into line with her Holland, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, who are suffering equally with or more than Great Britain from the effects of the French policy.
>
> "Apart from the immediate aims of the government in Europe, the dominating note of their policy is ultimate cooperation between Great Britain and America for world settlement. No immediate or sensational response from the United States need be expected, but Premier Baldwin believes Europe can not be saved unless the American people join the British in saving them."

CANADA'S PULPWOOD "BIG STICK"

AN OUTRIGHT ATTEMPT to "strike a blow at the American wood-pulp and paper industries of sufficient strength to force them to manufacture in Canada," we are told, is the gist of all the indignant articles elicited in the American press, simply because Canada is showing a provident eye on its timber resources by providing legislation which enables the Canadian Government to put an embargo on the export of pulpwood. Canada is accused of brandishing a "big stick," Canadian editors say, but the Americans seem to overlook the fact that the Fordney-McCumber Tariff is something of a weapon itself and one that "hits Canada hardest of all countries." The Canadian case, say Canadian spokesmen, "conforms so nicely to the principle of protection that it might be expected to meet with the approval of protectionists and a protectionist administration in the United States: but it does not, of course, the boot being on the other foot." Various Canadian papers, including the Calgary *Herald*, note the American "cry" that the pulpwood legislation has been passed "as a form of reprisal for the Fordney-McCumber Tariff." The Calgary *Herald* "does not see it in this light," yet thinks "it would be legitimate to employ it as a basis of trade with the United States," and points out that:

> "The Fordney measure provides that the President of the United States, with a view to securing reciprocal trade with any other country, may, where such a course is deemed to be for the interests of the United States, negotiate an agreement for the reduction of the duties imposed by the Fordney Act, upon such articles as may be designated. That, in rough, is the elastic provision of the Fordney Tariff. If a country has something the United States wants, then the President has the right to trade for it."

This Calgary daily goes on to remind us that the present American tariff practically prevents the export of Canadian cattle to the United States, imposes a tax of 30 cents a bushel on Canadian wheat, and levies a prohibitive tax on many of the farm products of Eastern Canada. We read then:

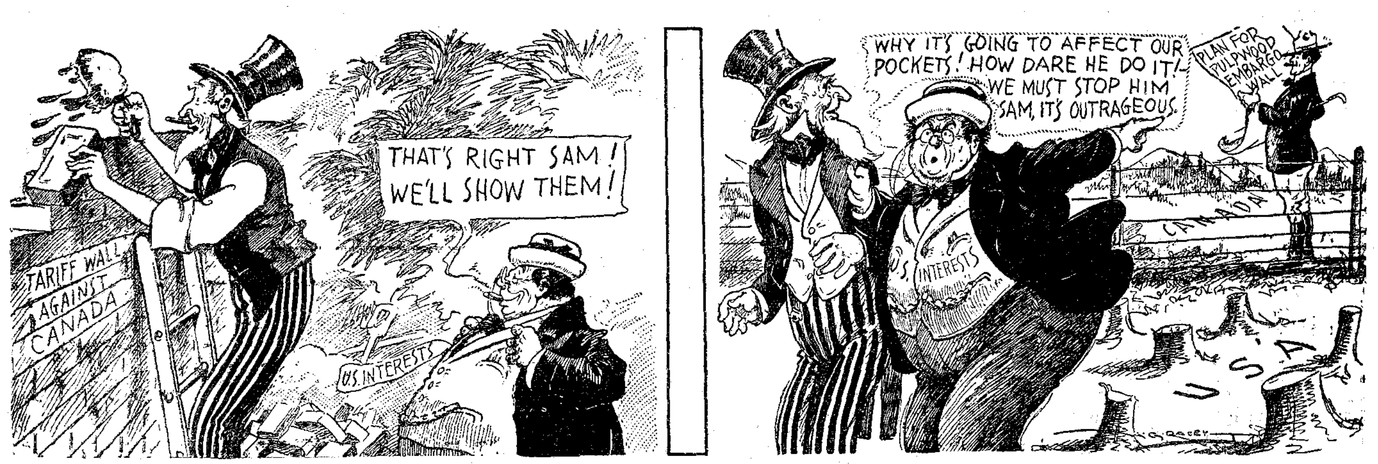


ANOTHER ISOLATION CASE

POINCARE: "Here I am and here I stay."
JOHN BULL: "Look sharp, there! The tide's coming in!"

—*John Bull* (London).

"In the case of our live stock the United States Permanent


TARIFF WALL AGAINST CANADA
THAT'S RIGHT SAM! WE'LL SHOW THEM!
US INTERESTS
WHY IT'S GOING TO AFFECT OUR POCKETS! HOW DARE HE DO IT! WE MUST STOP HIM SAM, IT'S OUTRAGEOUS
PLAN FOR PULPWOOD EMBARGO WALL
U.S. INTERESTS
CANADA
U.S.A.

"IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHEN THE BOOT IS ON THE OTHER FOOT"

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

Tariff Commission has declared that the tariff, while killing in its effects upon the Canada-United States business, brings no measure of relief to the American consumer, nor would the freer export of Canadian animals injure the American live-stock producer; the contrary effect, indeed, would be the result. Then why not 'swap' pulpwood for desired freer entry of Canada's live stock and other farm products to the United States?"

Perhaps the most deadly blow against the pulpwood embargo legislature was struck by Prime Minister Taschereau of the Province of Quebec, who spoke particularly for the farmers and colonists of that region, when he said in a speech, which the press reports in part as follows:

> "If exportation of this wood is prohibited by Ottawa, can our colonists find another market that is as remunerative as the American market? Can the mills in Quebec absorb all the wood which the colonists cut on their lots, and which they must cut and sell in order to live while awaiting crops? If the American market is closed, what will happen to the price of wood? That is a consideration.
>
> "Only the Canadian market will be open for the colonists, and will they get the prices they now get? I may be wrong, but I believe that the price of wood is fixt in the American market, where it is in great demand. It has been said in some quarters recently that the embargo would not affect the wood cut by the colonists or farmer. Let them make this distinction, but can the embargo be made upon one class of owners and not on another class of owners? If the embargo does exempt colonists and farmers, would that not mean such demand upon them for wood for the American market that they would denude their farms of all the wood there in short order?
>
> "There is another objection. No matter what Government is in power at Ottawa, there is one thing that this Province has wanted and will always want, and that is its provincial autonomy. Has the Federal Government the right to say to an individual in Quebec, 'We prohibit you from sending your wood away'?
>
> "The Federal Government has a right to put on an export tax, and may even make it prohibitive. That is a matter of trade and commerce, but has it a right to prohibit owners of wood from selling their property where they wish? The Privy Council decided that the Federal Government had no right to fix the price of newsprint, since that was a matter of property and civil rights. Would this not also be a matter of property and civil rights?"

The Montreal *Gazette* assures us that after Mr. Taschereau's protest "the Government at Ottawa is not likely to exercise the power given it by Parliament, which, moreover, is not a power that Parliament should delegate." Part confirmation of this Montreal newspaper's prediction is found in Ottawa press dispatches which relate that before the British Empire Forestry Association in that city, the Canadian Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, indicated that the Government would hesitate before prohibiting exportation of pulpwood, and he is quoted as saying:

> "We recognize that to restrict trade in any direction is the last of measures to which a Government should resort, and we are hopeful that in the benefits which will accrue to our foresters from association, consultation and conference with forestry experts from other parts of the British Empire, as well as from the information which we hope our commission will elucidate, we may find a yet more excellent way of dealing with the problem of the economic development of our forest resources."

URGING THE JAPANESE TO BE JAPANESE

Too GREAT A FONDNESS for customs and merchandise of the West is vitiating the spirit of the Japanese and damaging their business, according to some Tokyo editors, who dislike intensely the leaning toward Western ways which has become so marked since the war. They call it by the cumbrous name "Occidentalization," and sneer at it as "the fashion of the day." To be popular a thing must be "Occidentalized," says the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, which expects that soon Japan will experience a "serious reaction." At the same time, it confesses that:

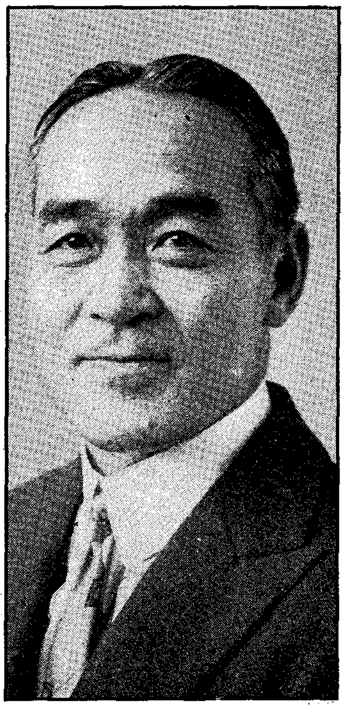
> "It is difficult to say what is the cause of this tendency of Occidentalization, but we believe that many *nouveaux riches* which the war created are in no small measure responsible for it. These war-time profiteers went abroad and returned home with a very superficial idea of things Western. On their return home they have imitated superficial Western ways of living in all things. This has presumably given an impetus to the tendency of Occidentalization. In these days of close international intercourse it is, of course, impossible to avoid internationalization of things Japanese, to a more or less extent, but the process must be by gradual degrees."

This Tokyo daily goes on to say there is an alarming excess of imports over exports in Japan's trade, and for this unfavorable balance it blames the Japanese themselves. Most of the articles imported are things required for "Occidentalization," it maintains, and adds:

> "Large quantities of unnecessary Western goods are imported into this country simply to satisfy this craze for Occidentalization. If the importation of such goods is suspended, the value of imports may be reduced by half. Most of the articles of daily life in use through the length and breadth of the country are of Western make or have been manufactured with imported materials. Some years ago the society for the encouragement of the use of domestic goods was formed in this country, but this association is showing no activity at present. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and other big importing companies are taking full advantage of this tendency to import Western goods in increasing quantities for the sake of selfish gains, and this is also doing much to encourage the excess of imports over exports. In any case, unless the present tendency of Occidentalization is checked there is a danger of Japan going to bankruptcy because of the great excess of imports over exports."

TRADE TIES OF JAPAN AND CANADA

IN THIRTY YEARS Japan has grown amazingly and in the same period Vancouver has advanced to the rank of one of the great ports of the world. The two facts are closely related, we learn from the Vancouver *Sun*, which publishes a statement to this effect by a Japanese journalist, who has spent something more than the same period of years on the North American Continent. In attaining modern civilization almost in a single generation, says this informant, Adachi Kinnosuke, Japan has had to purchase millions of dollars' worth of foreign manufactures and Vancouver has shipped a large proportion of these articles. There has always been a friendly feeling between business men of Japan and Britain, he avers, and trade through a British port has been attractive to Japanese merchants. Mr. Adachi is further quoted by this Canadian paper as saying:



Paul Thompson photograph

UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING

Adachi Kinnosuke, a Japanese journalist, declares that the relations between Canada and Japan are being strengthened through development of their valuable trade interchange.

"The Japanese Empire will for an indefinitely long time be a purchaser of lumber from British Columbia. Our people have not to any extent adopted the policy of building homes of stone or brick. For many years to come they will continue constructing their homes of wood.

"In Japan the forests have become so depleted that for all practical purposes it may be considered that the country has been stript of commercial timber.

"For some years it has been recognized by your lumbermen, I understand, that Japan presents the most attractive market for their output of any country. The lumber trade with Japan has been on the increase and is now greater than with any other single country. In terms of cash Japan is worth more to British Columbia lumbermen than any other country. Just what this trade means to Vancouver is understood by your average citizen, I believe."

So it would seem advantageous to the Canadians, Mr. Adachi thinks, that they encourage trade with Japan and keep up friendly relations with the Japanese. Any unnecessary friction between the two peoples is to be deplored in his view, and he adds:

"There is no blinking the fact that an element is at work in America to create bitter feeling upon the part of the Americans and Canadians against the Japanese.

"Politicians realize that to become elected they must raise a cry against something or somebody. They have found in California that the safest subject is denunciation of the Japanese and the raising of a scare about invasion.

"About ten or even twenty years ago the prediction was made that in five or ten years the entire State would be filled with Japanese and that the white people would have no chance to compete with them. Yet in ten years the increase in Japanese population has been far, far short of what the alarmists predicted. In quoting the high birthrate of the Japanese they carefully neglect to say anything about the high infant mortality that exists among them.

"One of the things for which I blame the Japanese in America is their lack of foresight and cooperative organization. Any other people would, under similar circumstances, take action to have the truth published so that the lies that are constantly being printed about the Japanese could be offset in some degree at least by the truth. The American and Canadian peoples are very just. If they knew the truth the possibility of creating friction would be very much lessened.

"I have repeatedly urged the Japanese in this country to take some such steps, but they have so far failed to do so. In my opinion they should look a little into the future."

There has always been a feeling, Mr. Adachi remarks, that if restrictions on the Japanese entering America were lifted, the result would be an overflow of half the population of Japan on this side of the Pacific. In his opinion nothing could be more improbable and he makes somewhat of a revelation in his description of the Japanese as home-bodies in these words:

"The average man in Japan who owns a little piece of land and is farming it, land that has been passed down to him by his forefathers and around which is woven the family history, is the most 'stuck-in-a-rut' individual you could imagine. He simply won't leave home.

"The Japanese Government, confronted with a great increase in the population, did everything in its power to get Japanese to go to Korea and Manchuria. It has spent millions of dollars trying to subsidize Japanese to stay there.

"The Oriental Development Company, the great colonizing concern which recently floated a loan of $10,000,000 in New York, is really the Japanese Government acting through a private company endeavoring to get settlers into Korea and Manchuria.

"In twenty years of active operation the company, or the Government, whichever you will, has resulted in giving Manchuria a Japanese population of only 182,000. In Korea the Government has been advertising for a much longer time and yet the Japanese population is only 367,000. When it is remembered that the Japanese, by natural increase, are getting 400,000 new mouths to feed every year, and yet have been able to transplant in a near-by territory only about 550,000 persons in the last quarter of a century, with every possible inducement offered, it may be seen how home-loving the Japanese are."

On the North American Continent, Mr. Adachi is further quoted as saying, is to be found "a class of Japanese that for various reasons is willing to leave home," and he adds:

"I would not suggest that all the Japanese on this Continent are men who have got into scrapes in their homeland and came here of necessity. But there are always a few restless persons in every land. The Japanese student, with whom America has been so familiar, left home without money, and, to pay his way while being educated in America, took up domestic work in homes of the Occident. Among the laborers who enter fishing and other industries of the Pacific coast, we find men who have, through some circumstances or another, often not to their credit, found it easier to leave their native villages than to stay. There you have two types commonly known to Canadians and Americans. I want to emphasize the fact that these men are not by any means typical of the Japanese, and yet in this country all Japanese are judged by them.

"Let us suppose that Canada, in seeking a solution for her immigration problems, decided to pass a ruling on property and educational qualifications. Japanese entering would have to measure up to a certain requirement in education and would have to have a certain amount of money, say 5,000 or 10,000 yen. Canada could then throw open her doors to Japanese immigration. There could not possibly be any offense taken in Japan and, as I have just pointed out, the number of well-educated and well-to-do citizens of Japan desiring to leave home would be very small indeed. I give that for what it is worth and only as my own private opinion."

The Vancouver *Sun* notes that Mr. Adachi, being a Japanese, speaks from a Japanese standpoint. But it tells us also that he has spent about thirty-five years in America, is a graduate of Vanderbilt University, and it adds:

"So broad and liberal have been the views held by Mr. Adachi that on a number of occasions his fellow countrymen in America denounced him as a traitor. He was not blind to errors made by his own country and his opinions, frankly exprest, were not always appreciated at the time of utterance."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

BETTER HEADLIGHTING FOR AUTOMOBILES

HOW TO GET BETTER road-illumination, and at the same time eliminate glare, is told by R. N. Falge, automotive lighting specialist, in an article printed in *Light* (Cleveland). Marked improvement in the situation, he says, would result at once if motorists in general would realize that it is possible to get better road illumination, and at the same time to eliminate objectionable glare by proper adjustment of the majority of headlamps now in service, and that the driver who makes the adjustment now, without waiting for others, not only removes the annoyance he is causing every one else, but also provides for himself a better, safer driving light. The sooner the idea that headlamp adjustments are made for the benefit of the other fellow can be dispelled, the sooner will the problem receive the attention it demands. He goes on:

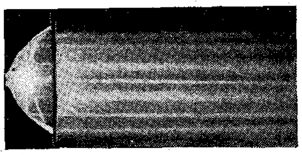


FIG. 1. RAYS FROM PARABOLIC REFLECTOR WITH LIGHT SOURCE AT FOCUS

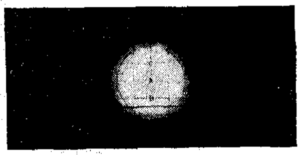


FIG. 2. CROSS-SECTION OF BEAM WITH LIGHT SOURCE AT FOCUS

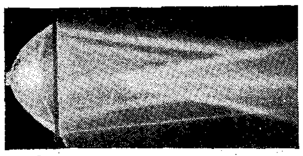


FIG. 3 RAYS FROM PARABOLIC REFLECTOR WITH LIGHT SOURCE AHEAD OF FOCUS

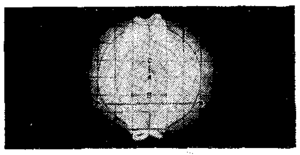


FIG. 4. CROSS-SECTION OF BEAM WITH LIGHT SOURCE AHEAD OF FOCUS

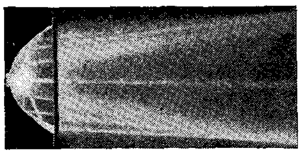


FIG. 5. RAYS FROM PARABOLIC REFLECTOR WITH LIGHT SOURCE BACK OF FOCUS

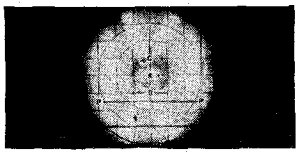


FIG. 6. CROSS-SECTION OF BEAM WITH LIGHT SOURCE BACK OF FOCUS

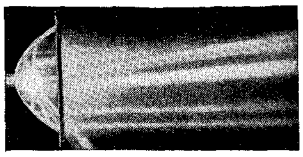


FIG. 7. RAYS FROM PARABOLIC REFLECTOR WITH LIGHT SOURCE BELOW FOCUS

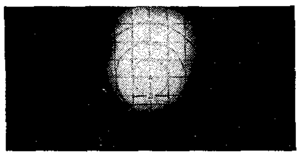


FIG. 8. CROSS-SECTION OF BEAM WITH LIGHT SOURCE BELOW FOCUS

Illustrations by courtesy of National Lamp Works (Cleveland, Ohio)

FOUR WAYS YOUR HEADLIGHT MAY BEHAVE

(For figure 9 see next page)

"Good headlighting without objectionable glare is obtained by concentrating the rays emitted in all directions from the filament of an automobile headlight lamp into a shallow band of light having a candlepower hundreds of times greater than that of the lamp, directing it straight ahead of the car, and tilting it so that the top edge or cut-off of the beam is at the level of the headlamp. The beam should spread far enough to the sides to illuminate the ditches and turns. A low-intensity, diffused light, sufficient to reveal pedestrians, overhanging obstructions, etc., but not enough to blind approaching drivers, is desirable above the cut-off.

"Many motorists have attempted to follow the brief instructions accompanying the redirecting device, only to find, after several hours' effort, that their headlighting was no better than before. A knowledge of the fundamental principles governing the operation of headlamps will materially assist the motorist in carrying out the real intent of these instructions.

"The most common type of headlighting equipment consists of a highly polished parabolic reflector using a 21-candlepower lamp, gas filled, in a socket which may be moved forward or backward along the reflector axis to compensate for variations in the positioning of the filament in commercial lamps; a cover glass is provided which spreads the beam to either side, and may or may not bend it downward.

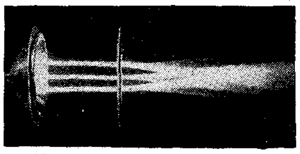


FIG. 10. SPREADING THE RAYS OF LIGHT WITH VERTICAL FLUTES

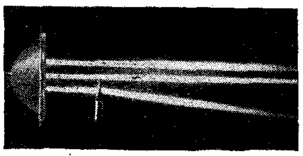


FIG. 11. BENDING A RAY OF LIGHT WITH A HORIZONTAL PRISM

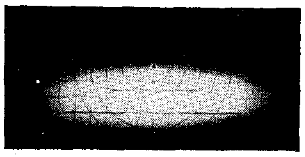


FIG. 12. CROSS-SECTION BEAM WITH UNIFORM SPREADING FLUTES

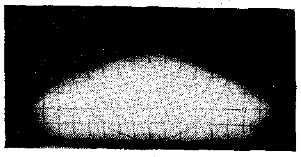


FIG 13. MORE DESIRABLE BEAM RAYS FROM DIFFERENT SECTIONS, BENT AND SPREAD IN VARYING AMOUNTS

FURTHER MODIFICATIONS OF A HEADLIGHT'S RAYS

"The filament of an automobile lamp must have some size, and it can not, therefore, all be exactly at the focal point. Rays which come from points on the filament not at the focal point are not reflected exactly parallel to the reflector axis. The farther from the point they happen to be, the more they diverge. Actually, an image of the filament is reflected from every point on the reflector. These filament images increase in size with distance, and at twenty or thirty feet ahead of the car, when the filament is properly placed about the focal point, they overlap and intermingle in such a manner as to produce a fairly uniform intensity over the cross-section of the beam.

"Figure 1 shows what happens to the light rays when the lamp filament is centered accurately about the focal point. Fig. 2 shows a cross-section of the beam as thrown on a screen 20 feet ahead. The two filament images superimposed on it were obtained by first exposing the entire beam and then placing an opaque shield over the reflector opening with two small holes in it, one above and the other below the axis, to permit only such light rays as came from the small areas back of the openings to escape. (The images referred to are barely discernible in the reproduction of Fig. 2; they show clearly in Figs. 4 and 6. Focusing cards based on this principle are sometimes furnished to assist in making adjustments. Obviously, inaccurate reflectors can not be expected to give satisfactory results.)

"Figures 3 and 5 show how the reflected rays change in direction when the light source is placed ahead and back of the focal point. Figs. 4 and 6 show that the beams are less concentrated than with the light source about the focal point, and since the light is distributed over a larger area, the candlepower is then correspondingly lower.

"Figures 7 and 8 show the effect upon the individual rays, and upon the beam as a whole, when the filament is placed slightly below the reflector axis. The beam distortion due to axial variation in placing the filament is in a direction opposite to the direction in which the filament is moved from the axis.

"Some means is provided in every headlamp for moving the lamp along the axis of the reflector to compensate for variations in the distance from the filament to the locking pins on the base of the lamp. Provision is rarely made for correcting axial variations, altho frequently serious beam distortion may be traced to the fact that the error in placing the socket in the reflector is added to the variation in the positioning of the filament in the lamp. In such cases the lighting may be improved materially by removing the lamp and reinserting it at 180° from its original position. Such distortion as can not be eliminated by this means may be compensated for by tilting the entire headlamp.

"Engineers who have given the subject of automobile headlight illumination very careful study, have found that when the candlepower directed to certain points on the road ahead of the car, as shown in Fig. 9, falls within certain limits which they can specify, good driving light without objectionable glare will be obtained.

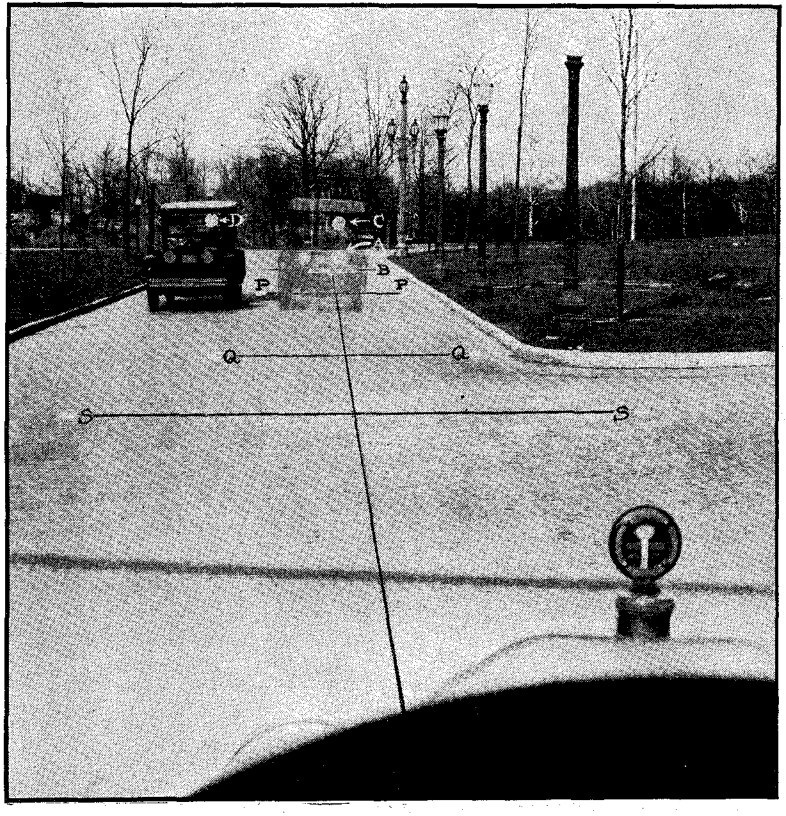


FIG. 9. ROAD ILLUMINATION SPECIFICATION POINTS AS THEY APPEAR TO THE DRIVER

Point "A" is directly ahead of the car and at the level of the headlamps. Points "C" and "D" are glare points at the level of the approaching driver's eyes, 100 feet ahead. Points "B," "P," "Q," and "S" are road illumination points. When the headlamps are 36 inches above the road, point "B" is 172 feet ahead of the car; "P," 114 feet ahead of the car and 6 feet to either side of the car axis; "Q," 57 feet ahead and 6 feet to either side, and "S," 43 feet ahead and 9 feet to either side.

"The beam shown in Fig. 2 does not have sufficient spread to light the road satisfactorily on the sides. Figs. 4 and 6 have more spread, but even they are not wide enough; furthermore, too much of the light is directed to points near the car when the headlamps are tilted to avoid glare. Better results are obtained by spreading the beam shown in Fig. 2. To do this, advantage can be taken of the refractive power of glass. Fig. 10 shows how a beam of light can be bent by passing it through a glass wedge. Fig. 11 shows the uniform spreading effect of cylindrical flutes in the glass in which the prismatic action increases from the center to the outer edge of the flute.

"Figure 12 shows how the concentrated beam of Fig. 2 may be spread by means of vertical flutes. The entire beam may be tilted to strike below the point A by tilting the entire headlamp or the reflector itself, or through the use of horizontal prisms over the entire face of the lens. When a uniform tilt is incorporated either in the reflector or in the lens, it serves simply to keep the headlamp faced more nearly in a vertical position on the car. This slight advantage in appearance may easily be offset by inaccuracies which are likely to occur in molding. Variations in axial alinement which distort the beam, variations in filament dimensions which change the diameter of the beam, and variations in the reflectors and lenses, all make it necessary to adjust headlamps for tilt after the lamps have been focused and the doors fastened in place.

"The real advantage in horizontal prisms is obtained where the design provides that light from different sections of the reflector is bent and spread by varying amounts, to improve the distribution, as shown in Fig. 13. It is possible by this means to place the maximum candlepower near the top of the beam where it will be protected farthest down the road. The intensity may be made to fall off toward the bottom and sides of the beam to give a smooth, even illumination on the road. This is desirable, for a bright spot on the road reduces the visibility to points beyond, because the eye accommodates itself rather slowly to changes in intensity. Prisms may also be designed to increase the width of the beam gradually from top to bottom, in order to illuminate the roadsides near the car, and to assist in making turns. They make it possible to insure a fairly sharp cut-off at the top of the beam, even with rather inaccurate reflectors, and to provide a low-intensity, diffused light above the horizontal.

"While it is true that with correctly designed headlamps it is possible to get far better results than can be obtained from those of inferior design, it is equally true that proper adjustment of the majority of equipments now in service will, by eliminating objectionable glare and providing road lighting adequate for all conditions, go far toward solving a problem which, in recent years, has become one of national concern."

OUR MILLION DRUG ADDICTS

THE OPIUM ADDICT is the victim of acute poisoning whose symptoms do not appear until his drug is taken away from him. Then he may suffer unendurable torture, and perhaps die. And the only thing that will relieve him is some more of the poison. Dope fiends do not indulge for pleasure, but to save themselves from torture. These facts not only change our whole view of drug addiction but show us how very difficult is the problem of ridding ourselves of it. Clyde L. Eddy, vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, writing in *The Current History Magazine* (New York) asserts that there are now a million addicts in the United States, and he believes that most of them became so innocently—many by having opium in some form prescribed by their own medical men. He charges that not more than half of our physicians realize that drug addiction is a disease, and he says that the theory that it is "a vice" is still largely taught in schools of medicine. He urges a campaign of education as the first step toward throwing off the evil. We read:

"Addiction to the use of opium and the drugs obtained from it—morphin, heroin and codeine principally—is not a wicked habit that may be controlled at will. Opiate addiction is a disease, and a very terrible one, from which upward of a million persons in the United States are suffering at the present time.

"That there is a difference between addiction to cocaine and addiction to the opiates should be clearly understood at the outset. Every jailer of long experience knows, for instance, that the cocaine addict can safely be locked in a cell, deprived suddenly and completely of his drug of addiction and left to 'kick it out' as best he can. The deprivation will cause him to suffer almost unbearable mental torture, but that is all. Nothing but beneficial effects need result from the treatment.

"But in treating the person addicted to the use of morphin or the other opiates, other curative measures must be resorted to. When suddenly deprived of his drug, the opium addict becomes at first restless, worried and deprest. Then his hands tremble uncontrollably and, as time passes, his eyes water, he sneezes, snuffles and yawns prodigiously. He coughs and chokes and suffers excruciating pains in his feet and legs. He becomes so weak presently that he can not stand. He falls on the floor and writhes in convulsions. He doubles up with abdominal pain. His face becomes pinched and drawn. Perspiration rolls from his tortured body. He may die suddenly in complete collapse. Suicide sometimes terminates the unendurable agony.

"Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the whole process of narcotic drug addiction is the fact that all of the withdrawal

> signs are almost instantly and completely relieved by the administration of any one of the opiate drugs, and by no other drug or chemical known to medical science.
>
> "The relief afforded by the opiates is so prompt, certain and complete that a person suffering withdrawal agonies will go to almost any length to obtain the required drugs. And, because his disease condition has not been fully understood, because he has been compelled to lie and steal to obtain sufficient quantities of the drugs without which his life is unendurable, the addict has been variously branded as weak-willed, untruthful, shifty and altogether unreliable and lacking in moral sense.
>
> "Contrary to popular belief, the average European or American, as opposed to the Asiatic, derives almost no pleasurable sensation from the use of opium or its derivatives. Why, then, have a million persons in the United States become addicted to their use? Most persons become addicted as the result of having opiates administered to them by family physicians. A patient suffering from the after-effects of an operation is given morphin over a period of a few weeks or months, and addiction results. Hundreds of addicts can trace their addiction directly to unfortunate efforts to relieve themselves of headaches or nervousness by the use of nostrums. Not a few veterans of the recent war are confirmed opiate addicts as the result of having morphin administered to them while recovering from wounds.
>
> "The Treasury Department is authority for the statement that 'any one repeatedly taking a narcotic drug over a period of thirty days, in the case of a very susceptible individual for ten days, is in grave danger of becoming an addict.'
>
> "Federal regulations make no provision for the supply of opiates to addicts, compelling them to secure their drugs as best they can from underworld peddlers and others; nor are physicians permitted to treat them for a longer period than thirty days 'outside of a proper institution.' In New York City the non-criminal addict has the choice of two plans if he wishes to be treated for his addiction. If he has enough money he can go into a private sanitarium. 'If he has no money,' to quote from an annual report of the New York State Prison Commission, dated February 17, 1922, 'he must go to prison for treatment. If he offers himself to a Magistrate and asks to be sent to a hospital for treatment, he is sent to the penitentiary, where he is treated in all respects as those sentenced for crime.'
>
> "Opium is no respecter of persons. Among the million addicts in the United States are preachers and prostitutes, judges and criminals, doctors and patients, artists, lawyers, business men—representatives of every walk of life, every stratum of society. Given the right conditions—a painful illness, an operation, or even an automobile accident resulting in sufficiently painful injuries—and any one of us might easily be one of the addicted million twelve months, or for that matter as many weeks, from now."

The first, and perhaps the only, thing required in the solution of the problems of narcotic drug addiction is education, Mr. Eddy says; and he would have us begin with the doctors. Improvement is needed in the methods of instructing medical students in the care and treatment of addiction-disease. A special committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury declared in its report, in 1919, that the seriousness of the situation in many cases "is no doubt due to the more or less general acceptance of the old theory that drug addiction is a vice, or depraved taste, and not a disease, as held by modern investigators," and recommended that "educational campaigns be instituted in all parts of the United States for the purpose of informing the people of the country, including the medical profession, of the seriousness of drug addiction and its extent in the United States, and thereby secure their aid and cooperation in its suppression." This is regarded by the writer an excellent recommendation which it is not too late to act favorably upon. He continues:

> "So far as professional reformers are concerned there is almost nothing to be said. When it is found that the most restrictive legislative proposals with which we have had to deal—the measures that are inclined to drive the addict away from his family physician—have almost always originated with reformers who also are proprietors of sanitariums or home 'cures' for narcotic drug addiction, one can not help wondering why the professional reformer is probably beyond the reach of any educational program.
>
> "Finally, we must revise our own ideas of narcotic drugs and narcotic addiction. There is no difference of opinion among informed physicians as to the symptoms of chronic narcotic poisoning. The withdrawal signs or symptoms are now well known and inevitably manifest themselves when an effort is made to withdraw the opiate drugs after they have been administered over a relatively short period of time.
>
> "Police officials, health commissioners, legislators and uplift workers, stirred to increased activity as a result of recent startling disclosures of narcotic drug conditions in the United States, are urging international control as the cure-all and panacea for the situation. Such control is greatly to be desired. But much remains to be done at home, and it is not likely that any solution to the problem will be found until more of us learn that opiate addiction is not a vicious habit but a definite disease process requiring sane, intelligent medical treatment. To stop illicit distribution suddenly, with more than 50 per cent. of the physicians of the country still adhering to the 'vice' theory of opiate addiction, would only add to the suffering of thousands of innocent addicts who are forced by our laws to depend upon smugglers and peddlers for their narcotic supply."

PRIMITIVE RHYTHM IN AMERICAN VERSE

VERSE-FORMS BECOME FIXT in tribal life for reasons that go far back into the period of the Dawn Mind, says Mary Austin, authority on Indian customs, writing for Science Service's *Daily Science Items Bulletin* (Washington). Probably, she goes on, man first danced as the buck dances, and the pelican; from the recurrent seasonal urge, the intoxication of the sun coming up from the South and the new growth in the forest, when he was proud of himself or insolent with good feeding. Thus he discovered that, by the making of rhythmic movements and noises, power comes. The senses are keyed up. That mysterious awareness of his prey, the instant intake and response to the environment, traceable to no discoverable sense, but of the utmost importance to the hunting kind, is a state so satisfying that it invites repetition. She continues:

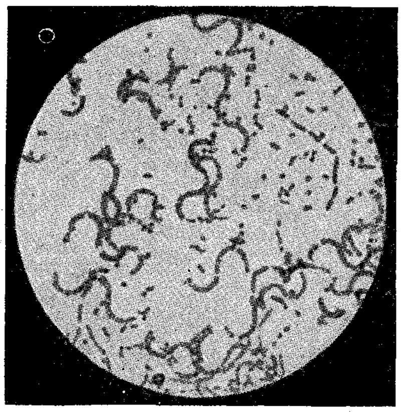
> "Man learned to resort to the dance when he felt helpless or fragmentary, when he felt dislocated in his universe. As he learned to know such states of psychic completion for states of power, he danced for the sake of the meal or the mate. Who can doubt that the Allness is moved by our singing, since it immediately begins to throb in us as the dance progresses? Will not the corn fill out in the ear even as the soul fills?
>
> "In this fashion poetry was first sought deliberately for its effective values. The greater suggestibility of the Dawn Mind makes it more than likely that tho there must have been a first singer, the first song, the earliest remembered and reiterated pattern of thumps and vocables was communal.
>
> "We have here to take into account—later to come back to—the superior capacity of the Dawn Man for mimesis. One observes it in the false dawn of the ape mind, the flock and the swarm. When one of the great males of the Dawn tribe beat upon his breast with rolling noises, the rest followed. Consciousness is beaten into synchronous waves by the rhythmic impact and the tract of the first poetic line is laid in the group mind. The memory for these things in the group mind is more tenacious than in the mind of the individual. Every now and then when we run together under pressure of emotion, some hundred-thousand-year-old memory rises out of it to swamp all our recent acquirement.
>
> "It is probably the subconscious memory of the part played by all our members in this primitive coordination that gives rise to the intricate variations and embellishments of Afro-American rhythms that go by the name of jazz, rhythms that can only be successfully achieved by unharnessing the body from its civilized inhibitions. In any group of jazz performers you can see the arm jerk, recalling the tortoise rattle, the whole torso quiver with the remembered rolling clash of shells.
>
> "The Europeanly derived American is too far from this form of response to make it an item in his own scale of expression. But there can be no doubt that his subjective appreciation of rhythmic form has been immensely stimulated by the new motor complexes and the stream of new rhythmic impressions flowing to him from the American scene. That some sort of subjective coordination of this immense complexity of impression is what Whitman tried for, what Carl Sandburg, Vachel Lindsay, and Sherwood Anderson are occasionally succeeding at, there can be, I think, no question."

WHAT MICROBES DID AGES AGO

THE PART PLAYED in the earth's development and history by bacteria and other micro-organisms is much greater than was formerly supposed, we are told by D. W. Rees, in an article entitled "Footprints of the Microbe," contributed by him to *Conquest* (London). The mysterious alchemy of their life processes has enabled them to influence the survival or extinction of plants and animals in a notable fashion. The passing of the microbe, Mr. Rees tells us, has always left its mark; throughout geological ages it has profited from the failure of larger organisms to change with changing conditions; it has compelled adaptation and insisted upon efficiency, incidentally removing most traces of comparatively lower forms. It has been the evolutionist *par excellence*. We read:

"In studying geology, the greatest impression is made by the remains of the immense animals that formerly existed on the earth. Singly or collectively they are sufficiently vast to instil a sentiment of awe, and to serve as examples of the triumph of mind over matter. To the scientist the question is, what lies behind all these manifestations of boundless life-energy, of false steps in the path of evolution? Hitherto it has been thought that competition for the means of existence was the motive force, but it is now recognized that in addition to the competition of similar or related forms, there has been a fight on a greater scale against the ravages of the lowest forms of living beings.

"Microbes are forms on the border-line separating plants from animals, exhibiting characteristics of each family, but differing in many essential points. As is nowadays well known, they are of various types, but one characteristic of the majority is that they destroy, or resolve, higher or more complex carbon compounds into less complex forms. Even bacteria specialize, and we find that each group requires appropriate conditions and appropriate materials for development. All compounds are reduced or oxidized until little is left but 'fixt' gases and mineral matter.



INVISIBLE ACTORS IN EVOLUTION'S DRAMA

Photomicrograph of various bacteria, such as are found in soil and stagnant water, and which are constantly engaged in breaking up *complex substances into simpler* forms of matter.

"A minority build up or combine elements for the use of higher forms. The fixation of nitrogen, a comparatively recent achievement of the chemist, has been an age-long process in the life history of these varieties.

"The greater our knowledge of the multifarious activities of various kinds of bacteria at the present time, the deeper becomes the impression that they have played a very great part in the past history of the world as unfolded in the records of geology—the rocks of the earth. As one of the lowest forms of life, the microbe is now recognized to be one of the earliest adaptations of unicellular organisms from marine to fresh water or land conditions, and the traces of its activities presuppose these conditions. A marine environment predicates other forms of unicellular organisms, so that the geologist wonders at the survival of any trace of former plants or animals. Casts of hard parts of animals are all that remain, and even the survival of these evidences depends either upon the amount of mineral matter (chalk or silica) associated with the organism or upon the rapidity of formation of the rock. Mud beds, or shales, generally contain numbers of small fossils, for they represent flood conditions when a large amount of fine material is rapidly deposited. Most rocks formed on land are destitute of fossils, for disintegration by microbes has been complete. The most favorable position was a marginal one, either on the fringe of the sea, or of lakes, or in marshes. In the sea, no constituents of the animal body remain, but under marshy conditions some evidences other than casts remain. When animals were enveloped in a swamp all constituents disappeared with the exception of the sulfur content, which reacted with iron carbonate in solution to form iron sulfide (which is insoluble in water), and with the exception of the phosphorus content, which remains in the form of phosphates."

When we think of the microscopic proportion of these minerals in the living body, the extent of the catastrophe which could cause such wholesale destruction, and the rapid action of bacteria which prevented the formation of other than rudimentary casts, it must make us wonder, says Mr. Rees, as to what were the actual conditions eons ago. He goes on:

"With plants, as with animals, the parts that microbes have played must be realized in order to understand the true methods of formation of geological deposits which are of economic importance. The action of bacteria in integrating and disintegrating the compounds that are essential to organic life is of primary importance in investigating the gradual change in the nature of coal as a coal-field is traversed. Not only is this the case with the heating power of coal, its coke-forming properties, etc., but also with regard to some of the most valuable by-products—ammonia, for example. Even the iron ore, which is associated with coal, owes its origin to organic acids produced by bacterial decomposition. The gradual change in the nature of coal depends chiefly upon the amount of bacterial activity in evidence, which in turn depends upon the distribution of fresh and of sea water during the Coal Age. Plants consist chiefly of cellulose, which is decomposed by microbes into gases ultimately, so that coal is the result of pressure being exerted upon partially decomposed plant remains. Owing to its purity, scientists think that most examples of coal drifted in the form of large raft-like masses, buoyed up by the gases formed by partial decomposition, and were deposited at a relatively great depth on the coast-line. When coal is most decomposed (anthracite, for example), fresh-water conditions for a considerable period are understood, and in anthracite seams the coal is usually hard and close-grained, also containing the greatest proportion of gases. Sometimes, the alteration was not complete at the time the beds were laid down, so that a porous layer is formed containing gases at a high pressure, which is apt to cause outbursts of gas.

"Steam coal has been partly decomposed, while bituminous and 'gas' coals were not affected to any very great extent. Recently borings for oil in England drew attention to the existence of oils in British coal-fields, other evidences of which had been available for some time. Mendeléef, the eminent Russian chemist, suggested that oils were formed by the decomposition of metallic carbides, which existed since the earliest period of the earth's history, but recent research points to a more natural and more feasible method. Oil deposits are associated with salt water always, and other geological evidence goes to prove that oils have been formed by physical agencies, differing entirely in character from the bacterial decomposition of coal.

"The complete solution of the problems of economic geology depends largely upon the work of the bacteriologist, in so far as we seek to develop known fields and to discover new ones. Until the present time bacteria have been studied chiefly with reference to disease, but in the future that chapter of science which deals with their influence upon life—the ordering of our economic life—will not be the least wonderful or important."

ADAPTABILITY VERSUS EXPERIENCE—What is "experience"? There is frequently more or less confusion on the subject, according to the writer of an editorial in *The American Machinist* (New York). We see advertisements for men to take charge of shops and demanding experience in a particular line of work. In many cases this means that the successful applicant must have worked for a competing firm. It is questionable, the writer thinks, whether this practise is altogether desirable. He goes on:

"The main requirement of any successful manufacturing establishment is economical production, and it is doubtful whether the best results can be secured from a man whose only experience is in one particular line of work. It frequently happens that manufacturing methods in a small industry have not kept pace with the times and that much better results would be secured by a thoroughly practical man from an entirely different line.

Depending on a knowledge of how a certain kind of work has always been done is a fairly sure way of preventing radical improvements in methods. New ideas from different kinds of shops, properly adapted to suit the conditions, are frequently the greatest source of economy. The kind of experience which is most valuable is that which embraces a large variety of work done under varying conditions of equipment and volume of product. Whether the work is of an exactly similar nature to that being considered is less important than the knowledge of how the work can be done and the ability to adapt tools, fixtures, machines and methods to the securing of economical production. A wide, general experience, and the ability to adapt it to any line of work, is the most valuable asset a production manager can possess."

WHY CHILDREN LIE

MANY CHILDREN ARE IN THE HABIT of "drawing the long bow" in their assertions of what they have seen or done. In a sterner age their elders used to meet this propensity by "whipping the devil out of them." In our more indulgent period the "stories" are frequently dismissed as mere products of an over lively imagination. Modern psychology looks upon such assertions neither as lies, that is, as misstatements with intent to deceive, nor always as products of the fancy. It is rather concerned with using them as guides to understand the child mind. In a recent article in the *Journal de Psychologie Normale et Pathologique* (Paris) a French psychologist, M. Foucault, stresses the fact that the logical faculties of the child are necessarily immature, so that he is incapable of reasoning as an adult does, while on the other hand the experience from which his premises are derived is obviously limited. He writes:

"These false affirmations of children are not always merely theoretic—they frequently have a practical bearing, so that when we hear a child express himself in a manner contrary to our sense of what is fitting or even to our sense of morality, we tremble lest he act in accordance with his words, and fear for his moral future. Sometimes, indeed, children act in a manner which we find shocking or revolting. We correct them gently or severely, as the case may be, but we do not comprehend them; we do not grasp the reason for their acts. If we took the trouble to seek for that reason we should find that it rests not upon precocious perversity, but merely upon an erroneous belief."

This being so, Foucault urges the importance of an effort to analyze the actions and beliefs of children, so that we may be enabled to substitute for the ordinary routine of intellectual and moral education, processes founded upon a correct knowledge of the child's mental processes. We must keep constantly in mind, too, that adult logic is an ideal and highly developed form, whereas infantile logic is necessarily primitive and rudimentary. In this connection, he observes:

"I do not hesitate to say that we know almost nothing of this infantile logic; at least, nothing established upon a solid foundation of extensive observation. This is why it is indispensable, if we are to comprehend the mental activity of the child, to begin by collecting numerous facts, accurately observed. I have requested the members of my classes to report to me as many facts as possible concerning the assertions made by children. I have been so fortunate as to receive from Mademoiselle Latzarus, professor in the upper primary school at Nîmes, a collection of twenty-four observations of this sort."

From a study of these cases, Foucault concludes that the erroneous conclusions arrived at by children fall into different groups, which he essays to classify. He says:

"Let us begin with a case whose interpretation is uncertain, but which appears to me to throw light upon several types of infantile reasoning. I reproduce in full the account given by Mademoiselle Latzarus. 'A little girl of four affirmed against all the evidence to the contrary, that while out walking she had seen an aged and feeble lady of her acquaintance climbing up a ladder. The child was rebuked and treated as a little liar. It turned out that the little maid thought of the insides of houses as being like those of churches, without different stories, and she actually thought that the people she saw standing at windows were perched upon ladders. She did not understand her mistake until she herself had changed her abode.'

"The assertion made by the child was the expression of a perception. But it is obvious that it results from two successive intellectual acts—one is recent and consists in applying to a perception a method of anterior interpretation; the other act is this method of interpretation, and may be comparatively old."

M. Foucault analyzes at considerable length the cause of the erroneous conclusion formed by the child. He then discusses the different methods by which the mind operates, which he classifies as follows:

"(1) Deductive reasoning;

"(2) The inductive reasoning of the scientist, in which a patient accumulation of various facts furnishes proof to a critical mind;

"(3) Cursory or ordinary induction; the acceptance of a general proposition upon the basis of facts which may justify a hypothesis but do not constitute a proof;

"(4) Belief founded upon the association of ideas or images—upon that consecutive series of thoughts which imitates the reasoning process, but which must be distinguished from it, as is pointed out by Leibnitz, and which differs from cursory induction in that it forms a conclusion about a given present or future fact, from a fact in the past;

"(5) Perceptive belief, which I need not define further after the explanations given above.

"Of these five modes of discursive thought, only the first two belong to the rational logic of the scientist. The third belongs likewise to the scientist, provided his mind assumes the critical attitude, and is ready to doubt or to refuse adherence to the belief first formed; but a belief formed in this manner lacks proof as much as do associative belief and perceptive belief."

It is evident that the last three classes of belief, or of processes by which certain conclusions are formed, are those with which the logic of the child mind is concerned. The psychologist proceeds to give other instances of childish reasoning which support his argument. Thus, a child of three said that the Virgin Mary had given her a peach. On inquiry it was found that she had received the fruit from a young girl wearing a white dress with a belt of pale blue ribbon, which reminded the child of the statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, which she had seen. Again, a little boy who had been taken on a trip insisted that he had passed through a country where the people and houses were no bigger than his playthings. It turned out that in traveling over a viaduct between Grenoble and Marseilles he had seen houses and cattle in a distant valley. As M. Foucault remarks:

"Thus this child perceived the houses and animals by means of images derived from his toys, and these illusory perceptions were favored by the distance, as analogous illusions are favored in other circumstances by obscurity or by the effacement of forms or by the confusion of sounds."

In another case a boy of six, hearing the word "death," remarked with wisdom, apparently beyond his years, "when one is dead one blooms again." But this apparently precocious remark was explained when in walking in the garden, the child pointed out a tree which had been apparently killed in a storm but had begun once more to blossom. Various other illuminating instances of mistakes due to erroneous premises are cited by the writer, one or two of which follow:

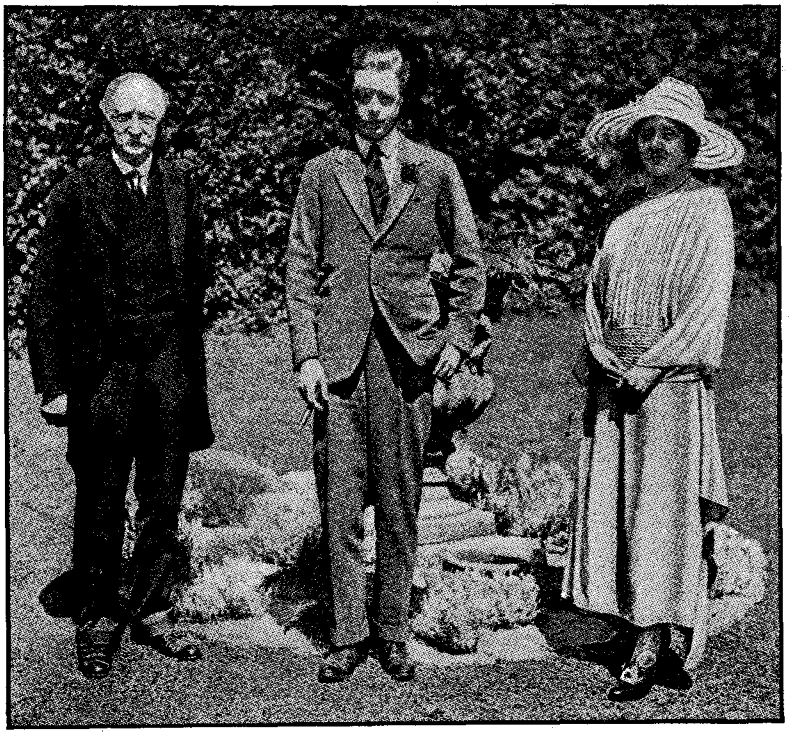
"A teacher asked her class which of them had been to Marseilles; one little girl raised her hand, much to the astonishment of the teacher, since she knew the family well and had never heard such a trip spoken of. On inquiring into the matter, she was told by the child's parents that they had been in the habit of showing her two large sea-shells with the remark 'You were born in one of these; we fished you out of the sea at Marseilles.' Again, an urchin asked his mother to tell him what a legend was. His little sister, five or six years old, proffered the information in these words: 'I know what it is, it is a big beast, with horns and claws and a great beak.' When her mother denied this, the child ran to fetch a book in which was a picture portraying a monster such as she had described and bearing the title 'Arabian Legend.'"

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE PRINCE AND THE POET

ENGLAND'S GRAND OLD MAN of letters entertains the young Prince of Wales. "In ancient Ireland, if we may believe the neo-Celts, this would have been a mighty honor—for the Prince," says a writer in the London *Weekly Times*, who remembers that countries could be named where, till recently, "the honor would have been all the poet's." Journalistic suavity finds it "both safe and reasonable to say that in this quiet meeting the Prince and the Poet will each confer an honor on the other." The meeting came about during one of the Prince's visits about England, taking him on this occasion to Somerset, Dorset and Wiltshire, the very country which Hardy has transferred imperishably to his books. The Royal Family have seldom shown much interest in literature beyond signing the warrants for titles which have in recent years come into vogue for artists as well as for brewers. It is not reported that the Prince had anything to say about "The Dynasts" or "The Mayor of Casterbridge," but no doubt Mr. Hardy could talk on any subject that interested the Prince. The writer here establishes an entente between them:



LITERATURE AND THE THRONE

The Prince of Wales in the garden at Max Gate, "Casterbridge," with the Wizard of Wessex, Thomas Hardy. Mrs. Hardy is also present.

> "Thomas Hardy has had many an official stamp put upon his greatness, at the head of them that Order of Merit, which is the rarest and the proudest reward of intellectual achievement; but very seldom is it a poet's privilege to entertain familiarly the Heir to the Throne. On the other hand, we see an aged man of genius, who all his life long has been studious to keep himself and his private affairs out of the glare of publicity, opening the doors of his home to a young man who, whatever his personal tastes, is prevented by his own arduous calling from being more than a casual student of literature, a young man whose every movement is watched by countless eyes, to be shouted from the housetops by a thousand voices.
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> "When Thomas Hardy was born, in a village near Dorchester, the Prince's greatgrandmother, Queen Victoria, had not been quite four years on the throne. Sixty years later the poet, on the night of her death, was to celebrate her in a 'Reverie,' in which, piercing, as his way is, through the obvious, he saw that beyond the purposed life, 'serene, sagacious, free,' which had made her 'the norm of every royal-reckoned attribute,' there might yet be some deed of hers that, lying hid from her own age, would be most bright in eyes to be. Two decades and more have passed; and the poet, on this side of the Great War, having sung of the men who marched away, of the women who stayed at home, of the great silence that fell with the Armistice, is still an active force, a poet in being, whose new work is read with fully as much admiration by the youngest lovers of poetry as it is by their elders. There is no equal instance in our literature, nor perhaps in any other, of such long vitality of the poetic fire.
>
> "He began writing fiction—for a livelihood, as he said, but also, as it is easy for others to see now, through artistic impulsion. And then, from 'Desperate Remedies' to 'Jude the Obscure,' came that long series of novels which, little by little, with many a setback and disappointment, won him at last a position among the very greatest of the English novelists."

Hardy's creed, which has troubled so many earnest souls, is neatly exprest in the following:

> "He saw very early that the world was not conducted for the convenience of man, and that man had very little say in its conduct. He could not accept, and would not pretend to accept, the faith that a beneficent power was at work to bring things right for man in the end. And being sensitive, to a rare degree, to the sufferings of all created things, and quick and deep in pity, he was moved at times, as all great minds have been moved, to outcry, to rage, to bitterness. He saw man rich in good-will, in love, in the worth of what the New Testament calls charity, and yet unable to find not merely the satisfaction of his urgent desires, but the expression of his good-will, because of what for the moment might be called the force of mere circumstance. But he could only be justly called a pessimist if it could be proved that he had lost his faith in man's good qualities. And that he never has. His novels went on showing the potential nobility of man persisting, as natural beauty persists, through incessant struggle against forces of which he had no knowledge and over which he had no control.
>
> "It was in 1897 that people began to say Mr. Hardy's work was done. In the following year he put out a volume of lyric poems, mainly earlier work. Nothing more was heard of him for five years. And then—suddenly, to most of us—there came the first part of that colossal achievement, 'The Dynasts.' His work was done? If this monstrous undertaking could be carried through with success, it looked as if his work was only just begun. And so it proved.
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> "The last part of 'The Dynasts' was published in 1908. Mr. Hardy was well over 60 years of age. And once more, tho not wholly to the surprize of his admirers, he began anew. He has since revealed, volume by volume, the treasures of lyrical poetry which had lain stored in manuscript and in his mind through all the years of labor on the novels, and new stores that were ready for expression now that the time had come. He justified his own early faith in himself as poet; he proved to a good many students of literature that, altho his novels might be among the best in our literature, his poetry was a yet more special contribu-

tion to it. It will not be surprizing if to future times Mr. Hardy is a poet who wrote great novels, not a novelist who wrote very original and interesting poetry.

"The capital significance of Mr. Hardy's lyrical poetry to our own age is this: that, becoming public at a period when poetry was, as one might say, in the melting-pot, when old usages and forms and principles were being cast aside and urgent youth was trying to tear beauty with rough strife through iron gates of ugliness, Mr. Hardy's poetry showed that old forms were capable yet of infinite variety and expansion. He has shown that a poet may still say precisely what he thinks and feels, and say it musically and beautifully—has he but the wit, as Mr. Hardy has, to refashion the old into the new and the entirely personal."

In the account of the Prince's journey there is an interesting evocation of the literary significance of the country through which he passed:

"All day long the Prince's motor-car sped through Mr. Hardy's world; not only through the very country which the great writer has transfigured for so many of us by the shifting lights of his genius, but the country he has peopled with characters that do not die like mortal men and women. Here are houses, farms, cottages, beautiful with the time-worn loveliness of Wessex; but their beauty is overlaid by their poetical interest, for in them live the spirits of *Bathsheba Everdene*, *Gabriel Oak*, *Eustacia Vye*, and *Tess*. Such habitations are familiar, tho we may never have seen them before, since Mr. Hardy has the secret of giving his eyes to his readers. And with his eyes they look also at the barrows and downs that stretch along the horizon in hues of green and purple, brown and gold.

"The Prince's route need not be related to Mr. Hardy's books by such links as the literary investigator loves to forge. But the veritable Hardy air is breathed forth by names like Warminster, Mere, Shaftesbury, Fordington, Poundbury Farm, Maiden Castle, and Upwey.

"The road into Dorchester cuts deeply between high, wooded banks. The banks were filled by children in simple, pretty dresses; while the road was kept by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, who showed once or twice, when there was a mild rush, the mingled tact and determination of London policemen. A blazing sun from a quite blue sky brought out the color wherever it showed among the rich green of the trees or in the heat of the beflagged and bannered road. The children's sweet, trained voices rang out in the chorus from 'The Dynasts,' specially set to music:—

Now a stirring thrills the air
Like to sounds of joyance there,
That the rages of the ages
Shall be cancelled,
And deliverance offered from the darts that were;
Consciousness the will informing
Till it fashions all things fair

"At the top of the road the Prince was received by the Mayor and Corporation in a covered stand, where Mr. Hardy had a place. His Royal Highness was then conducted, through lines of the Dorsetshire Regiment, to a new Territorial drill-hall, which he declared open in a short speech.

"Mr. Hardy was present at this ceremony. From the drill-hall he drove with the Prince, amid the cheers of people pleased to see the young face and the old side by side, to Max Gate. As for Mr. Hardy, he may be eighty-odd, but his lined countenance bore a very alert and cheerful expression, and, if it spoke truly, he enjoyed to the full the bustle and color of the streets, and shared to the full in the joy of his fellow townsmen.

"The house at Max Gate stands secluded among the closely growing trees that overshadow it. There was no mob at the gates. The privacy of Mr. Hardy and his guest was respected. The photograph taken after luncheon on the lawn will be the sole record of an occasion that, judging from experience in Dorchester and on the road through Wessex, charms alike the fancy of the Hardy student and of the man who could not tell how *Tess* came of the D'Urbervilles. . . .

"The meeting of the Prince and Mr. Thomas Hardy dwarfed every other circumstance of the third and last day of the tour. It seemed to have struck the general imagination, so much was it talked of, so thoroughly did it permeate the day's program. . . .

"The visit exactly fulfilled the prediction contained in a telegram which reached the Prince at Dorchester from the Society of Dorset Men in London. It proved 'a wunnervul time o'rejoicen, vor vlags were a'vlyen, bells a-ringen, an' th' vo'k dress'd up in their Zunday best, wi' nar a libbet about 'em.'"

A SCHOOL FOR OPERA

NORDICA, EAMES, FARRAR, HOMER, to go no further back than current memory, are names that attest the highest musical talent. Yet it is often asserted that our greatest opera houses are not hospitable to American talent. Something no doubt has seemed lacking in the operatic training of our host of singers to give them ready entree to the houses where the foreign names prevail. The Eastman School of Music is setting about establishing a department that will fill the needs of students who have formerly gone abroad to acquire training in what in France is called *mise-en-scène*. The announcement, appearing in our leading musical journals, is to the effect that twelve scholarships will be offered, "each scholarship to include tuition fees and $1,000 per year as an allowance for living expenses. Candidates for these scholarships must be American citizens by birth or adoption and must have done sufficient study to be vocally finished to sing in opera." The department will be in charge of Vladimir Rosing. Some further information is given in *Musical Courier:*

Courtesy of "Musical Courier"

HEADS A SCHOOL OF OPERA

Vladimir Rosing will try to create an all-American opera company at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester.

"The selection of holders of scholarships in the Operatic Department of the Eastman School will be in the hands of Mr. Rosing. He will hold auditions for candidates in Rochester, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and probably New Orleans. Arrangement for the auditions in the several cities decided upon will be perfected as soon as possible, and Mr. Rosing will make visits to these cities to perfect final arrangements and set dates for the hearings, as soon as his work in the summer session of the Eastman School is finished. Applications for auditions should be sent by mail to the secretary of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, New York. The city in which the hearing is desired should be named in the application.

"During their period of preliminary training, the holders of these scholarships will be given opportunity to appear in scenes from operas, selected by Mr. Rosing and prepared under his direction, in the programs of the Eastman Theater, thus affording the students valuable experience and likewise affording the public opportunity to enjoy the fruits of Mr. Rosing's work as it progresses. When the training thus founded brings its students to proficiency for operatic production, and should an opera company be established of which Mr. Rosing would be artistic director, the students having displayed special ability will be employed as members of this company."

Mr. Eastman, it is said, has from the beginning of his musical enterprise considered "how most and best it might contribute to the advancement of opera," for—

"No form of musical entertainment is increasing in public interest so rapidly as opera. Mr. Eastman deems it desirable to furnish the means to enable American singers to obtain the necessary training and experience to give them capacity to become able operatic singers and thus to create a supply of operatic artists to meet the growing demand for such artists here in their own land. To found in the Eastman School a training that builds on solid artistic foundation and fits the student for a part in opera production of high standard; to provide the opportunity and equipment for such opera production and to aid the establishment thus made to grow into a producing center from which opera appreciation and opera performance in the entire country as well as in Rochester may be enriched, is a part of his vision of usefulness. Of his motives and plans Mr. Eastman says:

"'I look upon this opera enterprise, which we are now beginning, as one which is designed to lay a broad foundation for future work in behalf of opera and in behalf of appreciation of opera. It should not be looked upon as designed for the mere giving of a season or a few productions of opera here in Rochester at some stated time. It is rather to be viewed as a beginning for which progress to important achievement for music students, for music publics and for musical growth is the motive.

"'I have not decided upon this project without consideration. I have been told by qualified judges that it is not only feasible to develop such a department of work as we are planning here in Rochester, but that it is also a proper utilization of certain advantages which we enjoy to a unique degree. The music school may be counted on to furnish the complete personnel for opera production; we have an orchestra amply capable of superior playing of opera scores; we can develop other accessories to operatic performance and we are prepared, if the time comes when this appears desirable, to make our own scenic productions.

"'The theater affords an admirable supplement to the technical training which Mr. Rosing will undertake. Therein students whose proficiency warrants it, can gain the valuable experience which comes only with public appearances. I believe this union of theater and school gives us special advantage for the work.

"'We have confidence that in Mr. Rosing we have the man to lay the foundation of which I speak, and to build upon it. He comes here to do no experimental work. He has produced opera in London with great success. He is master of the art principles and methods by which the Moscow Art Theater has accomplished results challenging international attention.'"

The requirements for becoming beneficiaries of the new scholarships are summarized here:

"Candidates must be citizens of the United States by birth or adoption and must be vocally finished to sing operatic music. Men must be between twenty-two years and thirty years and women between nineteen and twenty-six years. Candidates must be free from physical defects and in good health; they must be unbound by any contracts to teachers or managers, and they must be graduates of a high school or school of equivalent rating.

"The application blank is in the form of a questionnaire, and the replies will put the Eastman School authorities in possession of the information desired to determine whether an audition is advisable. Each applicant is questioned closely as to study, experience in public performance, comprehensiveness of training, to include theory of music and ability to play as well as sing, and as to freedom from contracts of any sort and willingness to sign a contract for appearances with an opera company, if one should be formed, for a period of three years at suitable terms.

"The scope of this enterprise by the Eastman School is claimed to be broad and far-reaching, and the promoters state that the young singers who may be chosen for the scholarships offered, and who may prove themselves of capacity for opera performance, have a unique and promising opportunity.

"Vladimir Rosing, director of the department, will hold auditions in New York, Chicago Boston, Cleveland and Rochester."

LITERARY PRIZES IN FRANCE

THE FRENCH LOVE TO GIVE PRIZES. Without them literature would seem likely to go bankrupt in France. Tho when a Frenchman implies this in the recent instance of Paul Morand receiving the Renaissance prize, we credit something to French irony and esprit. Morand's two recent books, "Ouvert la Nuit" and "Fermé la Nuit," are brilliant sketches of life which show that the modern Frenchman is far from being the insular person that he formerly was. The former of the two books has just appeared in a translation under the title of "Open All Night," and the likelihood is that its opposite will follow. "Poet-diagnostitian of the men and women of Europe" is the title given Morand by a writer in the Paris *Figaro*, where we find these lines characterizing his literary and personal equipment:

"If there exists a really original writer to-day, Monsieur Paul Morand is indeed the man. He may have been under certain influences, even very dissimilar ones. What difference does it make as long as he has so admirably assimilated them?

"It is customary to compare him with Jean Giraudoux. And yet at bottom there is nothing less alike than the work of these two writers, altho both of them will repay reading. . . .

"We saw Monsieur Paul Morand in the offices of the *Nouvelle Revue Française* a few minutes after the jury had made known their vote. He is a young man; tall, slender, very dark; his hair, which is parted, is smooth and black. His thin supple hands betray his nervousness. He smiles very pleasantly. His features both show and conceal his emotions. He speaks distinctly. There is something of the Japanese about him. His voice is soft and clear. Moreover, he dresses in very good taste. He says:

"'It is thought that I am a very young writer and that Fortune has smiled on me from the very start. Unfortunately, this is not the case. I am 35 years old. I began to write when I was 15. You see I have already 20 years of letters behind me. What I do, my manner of writing (no matter what opinion one may have) is not done extemporaneously. I have traveled a great deal. I have made numerous stays in Italy and in Germany. I lived a full year at Oxford; another year in Rome; then two years in Madrid and four years in London.'

"Some one asked Monsieur Paul Morand if his first poem had not been inspired by Dada. The author of "Fermé la Nuit" smiled with Oriental urbanity:

"'Certainly not,' said he. 'But don't pin your faith in a denial. These young men seem to me to be full of resource and very intelligent. Dada represents the poetry of a visionary . . . it is the poetic enthusiasm of the subconscious. All that I have written has always been premeditated and thought out beforehand.'

"When asked which of his books he liked best:

"'The one entitled "Feuilles de Temperature." It seems to me that there is in these poems the essence of my beliefs and feelings under a lyric exterior.'

"And again Monsieur Paul Morand smiled neither boastfully nor modestly."

Morand was thought a likely candidate for the Flaubert prize, which brings a much larger sum. The success of the first of the two volumes of sketches gave the impression that he was not in need of a prize. "Just as tho these prizes were meant to be acts of charity and not to single out merit," remarks *Le Figaro*, adding that "in the same way one might have protested the awarding of the Goncourt prize to Marcel Proust in 1919. Elsewhere in this same paper Hervé Lauwick takes up the theme:

"Some very serious lessons are contained in the events of the last few days. Monsieur Paul Morand, one of the few young men who are not territorial reservists, has just received the Renaissance prize. This evidently is a very brilliant occasion, and no once can congratulate him more cordially than we.

"On the other hand, what has happened to him is serious enough, as he was one of the most likely competitors and the probable winner of the Flaubert prize, endowed to perpetuate the memory of the inventor of the rifle.

"The Flaubert prize represents a considerable sum of money,

FAY COMPTON—SECOND GLADYS COOPER—FIRST JOSÉ COLLINS—THIRD

PRIZE-WINNERS IN THE POPULARITY CONTEST OF BRITISH STAGE FAVORITES

as in the literary world all sums are to be taken into consideration, but more so the largest ones.

"As a result of winning the Renaissance prize Monsieur Paul Morand is no longer a probable entry for the great Flaubert prize. He is in the position of a brilliant athlete who finds himself disqualified for the Olympic Games because he has won a sack-race.

"Undoubtedly, both prizes confer an equal honor on the recipient. Only their money value is not the same. But that is a trifle. Monsieur Paul Morand, who had the right to count on a torpedo-boat for this summer, is about to be suddenly reduced to buying a small motor-launch. Yet the press has shown us that he has cut a good figure. He is a fine fellow."

Persiflage aside, Mr. Lauwick finds a real topic for discussion in considering the ultimate usefulness of literary prizes:

"The members of the jury learned, just as they were about to award the Renaissance prize, that a writer, who had been among the best, was very sick and in sadly reduced circumstances. So Monsieur Henri Lapauze did a very kind act, which naturally won the praise of all, and Madame Colette, obeying only the dictates of her heart, hurried to the hospital to bring the unfortunate man the check.

"It reads like a scene from a fairy-tale, and the finish is to be seen immediately, just as clearly as are the dresses of the fairies when they flit around the little princess drest in gold, or when they hover over the bedside of those who are in want.

"This literary prize will show very forcibly that a writer endowed with the greatest talent can and might die of hunger in 1923. If the Renaissance prize served only this purpose, we should be eternally grateful to it.

"What we have needed for a long time is a Society to Discourage Letters. A really sufficient number of great writers, who can hardly earn as much as a seller of newspapers, will never meet together to proclaim this great truth.

"Young men, if you are desirous of dedicating yourselves to literature, understand clearly that you will end up in a hospital.

"It pays better to become a barman than to compose 'Open All Night'; it is more profitable to hire out boats than to write 'The Lake'; it is better to sell candles than to write 'The Chandler.' Better prospects await the watchmaker than merely to write 'In Search of Lost Time.'

"If you have not realized this yet, undoubtedly it is because an intellectual man can be also unintelligent. Put your faith in Talleyrand, who was both an intellectual and intelligent. Hammer in nails, be a taxi-driver, pick peas, and don't forget this wise remark which ought to be engraved in golden letters on the front doors of all Faculties of Letters: 'Never Become an Author.'"

ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR ACTRESSES

NOT MANY of the younger English actresses of stellar rank have been seen much in America, tho leading actors have been frequent visitors. A guessing contest as to which are the ten most popular actresses would leave many of us mystified. Yet two out of the three prize-winners in the London *Bystander* competition have been seen on the New York stage, and six at least of the ten who led in the voting have played at some time in America. *The Bystander* gave out twenty names and asked its readers to vote for ten, offering three substantial prizes to any who chose in the proper order the ten who emerged victorious. The poll, which was limited in time, brought out nearly 200,000 votes, and no one guessed the exact order of preference. Those interested in mathematics may figure on the problem of chances of any one of the contestants. However, the question of who is Britain's favorite is settled in favor of Miss Gladys Cooper, sometimes promised to our stage, but never, we believe, reaching it, tho she paid this city a visit last year. The second is Miss Fay Compton, granddaughter of Virginia Bateman, who was one of the child actresses of the American stage. The third is Miss José Collins, well known here in musical comedy, and daughter of Lottie Collins, whose memory is associated with the popular song "Tarara Boom-de-ay." The competition arose, says *The Bystander*, over "the controversy between leading theatrical managers, famous producers, playwrights, actors and actresses, critics and the public generally" as to who is the most popular actress of to-day. "There was a difference of scarcely a thousand votes between the first, the second, and the third," continues *The Bystander*, seeing in this "a fact which, having regard to the huge poll, is eloquent of the extraordinary and almost equal public popularity enjoyed by all three of these famous actresses." The following ten of the twenty candidates concerned were voted the most popular in the order named:

1. MISS GLADYS COOPER
2. MISS FAY COMPTON
3. MISS JOSÉ COLLINS
4. MISS MARIE LÖHR
5. MISS IRENE VANBROUGH
6. MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE
7. MISS PHYLLIS DARE
8. MISS PEGGY O'NEIL
9. MISS PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY
10. MISS PHYLLIS MONKMAN

The British Empire abroad as well as at home took part in the voting, yet no one voter of the 200,000 gave the full ten in the correct order.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CAN CHRISTIANITY LIVE WITHOUT A CREED?

ARE CREEDS NECESSARY? to put without gloss a question that at times presents itself just as plainly to many people, both in and out of the Church. Do they formulate and hold all the truth, and is belief in them essential to the salvation which humanity instinctively seeks? The question has been argued since a credo was first made the *sine qua non* of membership in the great Christian body, since religion was first locked in a formula, as some would put it, or, as others would say, since truth was first wholly, and for all time, revealed. Many churchmen, perhaps the majority, still place all their reliance on some traditional formula; it is to them the lamp which lights the way. Others, equally as loyal to the truth as they see it, do not "bind their thoughts into a bundle of words." As we know it to-day, the difference between the two parties in the Church is this: one affirms that Christianity, while it involves spiritual experience, is based on a set of doctrines infallibly established; the other asserts that religion is contained in no formula, but is an experience of the soul with God, a thing that grows, so that it sloughs off old intellectual interpretations as it takes on new ones. To return, then, can one be a Christian without following any set doctrine? Also, should creeds be used as a requirement for church membership? And is an individual loyal to truth who repeats a creed publicly and interprets it privately? *The World Tomorrow* (New York) puts these questions to three men of mark in the Christian Church who are of divergent institutional backgrounds. One lives without a creed; the second would drop the creeds as stumbling-blocks to "true Christian progress"; and the third would use them only as guide-posts. To those who disagree totally with the three opinions they will at least afford basis for further argument.

WITHOUT FAITH

By Stokley S. Fisher

ALAS, the eyes which blinding dust has filled,
  Whose grovelling god lies in the mothering slime;
  And blundering hands that level hope sublime
Down to the tomb; and dark brains coldly skilled
In knowledge to pull down but not to build—
  Lone spirits on the narrow bridge of Time,
  Heart-sick for heights that challenge them to climb,
But stopped by smothering deeps where light is killed!
  They waste their hearts in faithless, baffling strife,
  Groping in dust for the lost key of life,
Nor see the stars from midnight march toward dawn;
  Alas, for they beyond the dizzy end
Of years glimpse not the path that still goes on,
  Nor know in all the vasts of space a Friend!

—*The Christian Century* (*Chicago*).

"I have never subscribed to any official creed, have never signed one, nor repeated one," writes Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, at once the storm-center of recent controversy and the acknowledged guide of many who have been spiritually astray. "I say this," continues Dr. Fosdick, "in order to assure young men and women who want to work in the Church and perhaps through the Church's ministry, that there are Christians and churches who, believing in doctrine as the intellectual formulation of the Christian life, do not force subscription to official creeds, nor use them as restrictive delimitations on the minister's thinking." As this noted minister sees it:

> "The business of the Church to-day is (1) to translate the basic convictions of the Christian Gospel into terms intelligible to modern minds, and (2) apply those convictions to modern circumstances. Christian doctrine, by itself, like any other theoretical construction of the intellect, is abstract and uninviting. But Christian doctrine worked out in life is always impressive.
>
> "Many Liberals seem to think that just because they endeavor to adjust their ideas of religious truth to current methods of thinking, the mere rationality of their theology will win their case. As a matter of fact, theology will not win any case, no matter whether the manner of thinking be Fundamentalist or Liberal. But if we can state the basic truth of Christianity in terms consonant with what we know to be true in other realms and then can clothe these ideas in transformed lives and transformed societies, we shall be stating the case for Christianity in its most convincing form."

Expressing sympathy for what have been termed the old-fashioned defenders of the faith, Henry J. Cadbury, Assistant Professor of New Testament in the Theological School of Harvard, says that "the creeds as one usually finds them in the churches are not the expressions of profound experience." Rather, he holds,

> "They are deductions of philosophic thought, and in most articles are the outcome of controversy. Their terminology and their polemic are both due to the temporary world of thought in which they arose. As landmarks in the history of Christian doctrine they have great archeological value; as evidences of ecclesiastical polity they are intelligible phenomena. Their ancient use and abuse is a matter of history, a lesson sober and instructive. One can admire the sound moral and intellectual instincts which often inspired the orthodox partizans just as one can admire the sound spiritual and practical nonconformity of their opponents and victims. It is not necessary to take sides with the heretics or to condemn the orthodox when one expresses dissatisfaction with the official creeds. Time has made ancient good uncouth. Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever; but the background of human thought in which men strive to place him is not the same. The inspiring task of relating him afresh to our own problems, intellectual, moral or spiritual, is only hindered by accepted formulas—unless, as no doubt is often sincerely and easily done, the intelligent reciter of the creed substitutes as he recites it his own philosophical and psychological concepts."

The most serious defect of the creeds, as Professor Cadbury finds it, is that "their intention and use have so often been exclusive and defensive, rather than inviting and affirmative; excommunicative, rather than communicative. Their positive 'I believe' has become in practise a negative, 'Thou shalt not deny.'" The difficulty can not be removed by a reformulation of the creeds, thinks the professor, for, he goes on,

> "That would only burden our descendants with a new phase of our problem. It is not for us openly to flout the old creeds, nor privately to whittle them away. They could be quietly dropt, both by those who believe them and by those who do not. The former especially have a duty in removing a stumbling-block to true Christian progress. . . .
>
> "Ecumenical or national assemblies can insist upon creeds only by a recrudescence of medieval intolerance. Rather let all men devote their energy to finding truth. Let them realize that religious truth no less than other precious things is better defended by conversion than by coercion. When men have said

LEARNING IN THE LABORATORY OF EXPERIENCE

Yesterday these young college girls might have been soup-ladlers, cheery dolers of charity; but they are, instead, learning to treat poverty and other social ills as diseases to be cured permanently rather than to be temporarily relieved. Miss Clare Tousley, the director, is in the center of her "Junior Month" students. They have had a strenuous four weeks in the main social fields of New York.

> well what religion has meant to them, let others ponder and appreciate their words. Those who unite in a general acceptance of such varied and unconstrained expressions as may be found in the Bible or in the autobiographical and devotional literature of an historic denomination may well become members of a common fellowship. Thus they will preserve and employ without dogmatism the rich heritage of the past, and will permit and even stimulate fresh discoveries and expressions of truth in the future."

Asserting an "irrepressible conflict" between new knowledge and tradition, both in science and religion, the Rev. John Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal church in Brooklyn, says that "a creed is the quintessence of tradition." If we were compelled to express what many of us believe to-day, we would be forced to use the language, the thought terms and the knowledge of our time, but the probability is that "the foundation we would accept to-day would not be acceptable even to ourselves twenty years from now; and it is certain that it would be unacceptable to another generation." This is not meant as an argument against creeds, but as "an argument against making creeds a final statement, 'the faith once for all delivered,' a declaration of truth that is not subject to reinterpretation in the light of new knowledge."

As to the ethics of making mental reservations to a publicly accepted creed, Dr. Melish remarks that it is a question which confronts some men in all the churches, even in the church which has no authorized creed. For the church which has no creed has at least "a tradition, or statement of things most surely believed among its members." The question can not be answered categorically, thinks Dr. Melish; each must answer it for himself.

> "But this is a fact; in every communion, even in the Roman Catholic, to-day is a growing minority of intelligent people who have departed from the traditions of the elders and have accepted the new knowledge, and reinterpret the old creeds in the light of the facts as they have come to see them. The process of change is slower in some churches than in others, but even in the most conservative and reactionary body there is some change.
>
> "In all the churches are men who have come to see that collective life and action, rather than conformity to creed, is the basis of the Church. And even as life is more important than thought so the religious community is more vital than creeds. Creeds ought to be like guide-posts along the automobile highway—to guide the traveler, not obstruct his going. So used, they are of great value. They embody the experience of many generations, an experience which if learned and heeded will keep men from error and lead them into wisdom."

THE PASSING OF HAPHAZARD CHARITY

DOLING OUT SOUP AND BREAD on Avenue A, or on any other similar avenue for that matter, used to be the way charity settled to its own satisfaction the problems of the poor. Johnny and Susie, or Pietro and Angelica, as the case might be, and their respective parents, fared better for a day or two; but after the charity basket was emptied they were as badly off as at first. More soup and bread were needed. It was found that the daily doles of bread and coal didn't settle anything except the immediate cold and hunger. Now we have a profounder insight into the root causes of poverty, and social welfare workers give scientific study to the problems of the poor and of those who are also otherwise inadequately fitted to keep the larder stocked, the coal-bin full and the body fit for toil and play. Sociology is raised to the dignity of a science; it is taught in the colleges and universities, and for certain girls' colleges in the East a supplementary course, known as "Junior Month," is given in New York. "Junior Month" is made possible by the New York Charity Organization Society, an anonymous member of which pays the expenses of the girls selected by student-faculty committees to take the course in the great laboratory of the East.

A four-weeks' program, under the direction of Miss Clare Tousley, covers, we are told, the main fields of social work, so that the students obtain a well-rounded impression of the scope of the profession. These include such branches as family social work, medical social service, industrial personnel work, parole and probation, child welfare, immigration, delinquency and others. The students visit Ellis Island, Bedford Reformatory, the Children's Court, and other institutions of similar character as a follow-up on particular lectures. Two generations ago, comments the New York *Evening Post,* it would have been the desire of these young women to ladle out soup at a bread-line, or to establish an orphan asylum to remedy the conditions they had observed. One generation ago they would have wished to help the anti-tuberculosis movement "or to enter a statistical bureau for the determination of a living wage for workers." To-day, however, "the desire of these college girls is 'to give the individual the right outlook on life' and 'to fit him into the place where he can do the best work and be happiest and most useful.' It is the cry of opportunity—opportunity for families to supply their own soup, to bring up their own children, to keep their health, to be worth a saving wage." It is suggested that the idea might be good for others as well as juniors.

They were the most illuminating weeks she had spent in her whole life, said Miss Ruth Blakeslee, a junior of Goucher College, Baltimore, after she had finished this year's course. Associated with her in "Junior Month" were Elizabeth Waterman, Barnard; Mary E. Rodney, Bryn Mawr; Katherine Slayter, Connecticut College; Ann McCracken, Elmira; Mary Bruyn, Mount Holyoke; Mary Killam, Radcliffe; Jane Griswold, Smith; Esther Briegel, Swarthmore; Janet F. Wurlitzer, Vassar; Mary R. Richards, Wells; Carroll McCarty, Wellesley.

The earnestness of the students, the character of the work, and the reaction of the young women to it is recorded in an interview with Miss Blakeslee by a reporter of *The New York Sun and Globe*. Says Miss Blakeslee:

> "Next year we'll each return to our colleges as seniors, and we intend to give both faculty and students the benefits of our practical experiences at 'Junior Month.' Books are not as vivid as your own experiences, of course, but a student needs both to be able to make the proper interpretations. In 'Junior Month' you first hear the theories concerning some branch of social work and then you go to see how it works out in practise.
>
> "I think you reach the inevitable conclusion that when you are trying to do something for somebody in trouble you aren't dealing with an isolated person, but each one as he relates to his environment. For instance, the medical social service worker knows that a man has tuberculosis and he has been advised to go away for two years. Well, he goes away and loses weight because he's worrying about his family or his job, and unless you get that whole end of it straightened out, you might as well let him stay at home and die.
>
> "You can't treat him apart from his family situation. The same thing happens in child welfare. There was a youngster we heard of whose family didn't give him proper care, so he was sent away for three weeks at great expense. When he got back he looked fine, had gained fourteen pounds, and was well. Within a month he was right back where he started, so they decided they couldn't deal with him alone, but would have to go back of him to his environment. They did, and finally his mother was taught how to take proper care of her children; so the boy has a permanent promise of health. The probation officer at the Children's Court told us the same thing. He said it was no use just to take a delinquent boy away from his parents for two years and then let him go back again to the same parents same gang and all. The emphasis everywhere in meeting all these social problems seems to be getting at the home conditions behind each problem, whether it's with children, sick people, prisoners, family deserters or otherwise, and answering the question 'Why?' Why are they that way and what's the remedy?
>
> "Social work is just beginning to interest students in college because it is getting down to root causes and not just concerned with giving away annual Christmas baskets. The C. O. S. has certainly taught us through 'Junior Month' that there's heaps more to it than any of us had ever supposed."

NO ROOM IN THE MOVIES—A "round-house" to care for and return film-smitten girls to their homes has been established by the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. at Hollywood, California, the nebula of drama from which stars, occasionally and only occasionally, are projected onto the silver screen. Hollywood, to change the simile, has become the Mecca of thousands of girls whose only title to hope and ambition is a pretty face which they think will "screen" well, the incautious admiration of some friendly critic of neighborhood sociables, or a little facility in amateur dramatics. They arrive only to find that most positions are filled and that stars are not made every day—or night. An announcement from the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., published in several papers, says that Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, has moved the organization to donate $120,000 to the project. In the same announcement it is stated, in the nature of a warning, that girls without professional experience have almost no chance of getting into a studio to-day, tho hundreds are reported to be so obsessed with their own possibilities as to be quitting work and school and starting for Hollywood, seeking fame and a million a year. Some are cautious enough to provide fare for the almost inevitable return home; others cast caution to the winds and arrive penniless—beach-combers on the strand of fame. Places are found for a few. One girl became a hair-dresser, another a nurse girl for a noted actress.

The Y. W. C. A. can not save these girls from disappointment, says *The Continent* (Presbyterian), "but it can and does save them from despair and ruin." But, while it appreciates the necessity for helping the girls who are already stranded at Hollywood, *The Presbyterian* believes that instead of making provision for this kind of thing, "it would be far wiser to send out information all over our land, informing parents and girls and advising them against such foolish and worthless ambition and the exposure of their lives to defeat, if not ruin." It is urged:

> "Let every girl be sent home as soon as possible, and warning be sent out that no more are wanted. When a life of useful industry is thus supplanted by a life of artificiality, imitation and indulgence, we can hope for nothing but breakdown and disaster for the rising generation. These well-meaning agencies must beware lest they sow the seeds of a nation-wide and generation-long misery and shame."

THEOLOGICAL JAY-WALKING

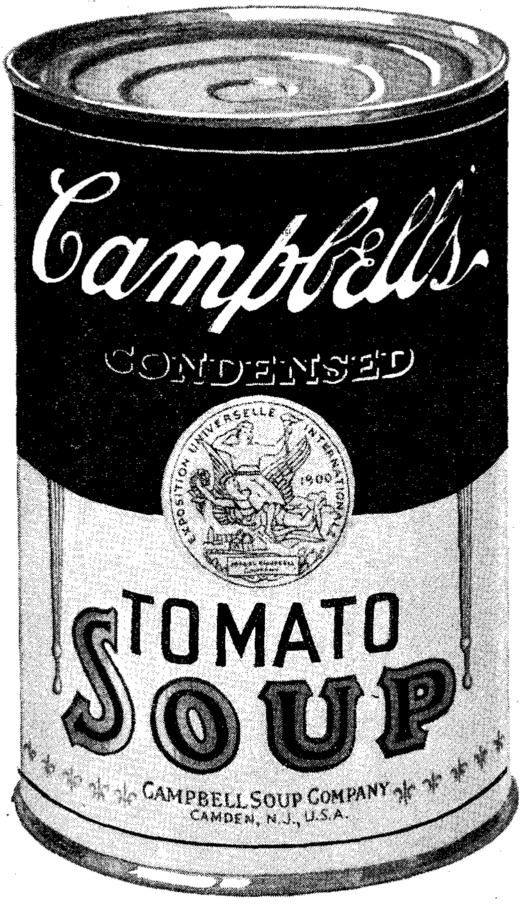
JAY-WALKING IS A SHORT-CUT to the hospital, as many of our urban pedestrians know to their sorrow, and this propensity to cut corners and disregard the rules of the road is also known on the theological highway, where it often has a lamentable end in a spiritual hospital. Along the great highway of theological thought that has been established through the centuries, and over which the great track of religious advance is passing from the past to the present, observes a writer in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist), are found men who, under an impulse, disregard the rules of traffic and dart across it, seeking the other side. Of course, every road has two sides. There must be the liberal and the conservative side, and a man should have the privilege of passing from one to the other. At the same time "he should remember that the highway is not at his disposal, that it does not belong to him for his own private and personal exploitation, but that he is a thinking creature, seeking his safe course upon it." Otherwise, his spiritual life may be imperilled. "His intellectual identity, his judgment, may be brought into question by a foolish impulse, or by permitting a blind instinct to carry him into the peril of the traffic on the street without giving thought to its danger."

The theological jay-walker, under a psychological impulse, we are told, thinks it unnecessary to pay attention to the traffic of the highway of historic thinking because he assumes that he is wiser than his fathers. Under the "impulse of modern criticism" he may take up the verities of the past and the record of God's dealing with mankind in the Holy Scriptures themselves, and hold them as of little value, except as they are interpreted in the light of his own personal lamps, and under an impulse, dart athwart the historic highway of Christian thinking, defying all the regulated rights of the traffic as tho they did not exist, and as tho they were beneath his consideration." In the face of "the gathering blindness of agnosticism, infidelity, and atheism" the chances are against him for a safe landing on the other side. If he succeeds, "he will be unable to retrace his steps until he finds the crossing laid down by the historic laws developed through the progress of Christian thinking." As for the safe course,

> "Man furnishes the explanation of all experiences that become a part of his history. He can be explained in himself. The way is easy, the path is open. The past does not need to be taken into account; the future will take care of itself. Each man is a unit for study, a psychological specimen that runs true to form, but which individualizes all spiritual manifestations. . . .
>
> "The man passing along the historic highway of Christian thought may think that he has the privilege to cross at will. Let us remind him that this is not true. There is such a thing as a theological jay-walker, and short-cutting the traffic of Christian thought may land him in the spiritual hospital."

SOUP MAKES THE WHOLE MEAL TASTE BETTER

Do you know why they fairly fly
To cross the line the winners?
The boy and girl who finish first
Get Campbell's for their dinners!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Every child's birthright!

"Give your child good health and you have done your chief duty as a parent." Do you realize how important good soup, eaten regularly every day, is in building up a sound body? It tones and strengthens digestion, keeps the appetite vigorous and eager, and makes all the food yield greater nourishment.

Campbell's Tomato Soup

is eaten every day by millions of people simply because they relish its delicious flavor. But this puree of rich tomato juices blended with fine butter is also a splendidly wholesome stimulant to digestion. Tempting for any meal, don't overlook it for the youngsters' supper, with crackers in it. Serve it often as a Cream of Tomato.

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

NONE of Katherine Mansfield's poetry has come under our notice so far. Perhaps there is more to be given the world. This one in *The Adelphi* (July) was written in memory "of her passionately loved younger brother," Leslie Heron Beauchamp, who was killed in France in October, 1915, at the age of twenty-one, barely a week after leaving England for the front.

TO L. H. B. (1894-1915)

By Katherine Mansfield

Last night for the first time since you were dead
I walked with you, my brother, in a dream.
We were at home again beside the stream
Fringed with tall berry bushes, white and red.
"Don't touch them: they are poisonous," I said.
But your hand hovered, and I saw a beam
Of strange, bright laughter flying around your head;
And as you stooped I saw the berries gleam.
"Don't you remember? We called them Dead Man's Bread.
I woke and heard the wind moan and the roar
Of the dark water tumbling on the shore.
Where—where is the path of my dream for my eager feet?
By the remembered stream my brother stands
Waiting for me with berries in his hands.
"These are my body. Sister, take and eat."

That small company of energetic spirits who don hob-nail shoes, and love climbing will contest Mr. Middleton's lines in *The Bookman*. But the great majority of us prefer a level highway, and are well content with his philosophy:

MOUNTAINS

By Scudder Middleton

The mountain seems to guard
The land that lies behind,
But I've been on the other side
And know what one can find.

The houses, roads and streets,
The menfolk and the ladies,
Are pretty much the same one meets
In Buffalo or Cadiz.

A mountain can be stern
To human hand and toe—
And on the other side we learn
What we already know.

No mountain have I found
That guards a single thing.
Instead of up, I go around
And take what highways bring.

Printed in *The Call*, these lines will no doubt carry a social significance for some; others may be content just with its lyricism:

SONG OF THE ARKANSAS

By John Crawford

Up the Arkansas I come,
Bringing all the might of Spain
To the wilderness:
De Soto, I, Spanish explorer.
Up the Arkansas I come,
Rowed by stalwart warriors,
Brawny, naked redskins;
Softly their paddles splash in oily water,
Cleanly they cut through the yellow waste of water,
And the music of the dripping water
Sings to me of Spain.
As I ride, as I ride,
Peering sharp to either side,
Trees and bushes crowd to see
Spain go by.
Straight ahead the round, hot sun-disk—
Glare I can outstare—
Tilting gold upon the river,
Spilling a golden footway on the river,
Trailing a gleaming train upon the water:
The darkness is a nimble Negro slave
Clutching with dusky fingers at the train;
And she is a courtly dame,
Powdered and spangled with good red gold.

Gold! Gold!
On the river!
Alight in my eyes!
Awkward hands drag a cauldron down the sky,
Draining a molten blaze into my eyes,
Flinging a golden fairway on the river.

Spain is far,
Spain is far beyond the waters—
Here, with my sword,
I will be king;
On that high rock
I will sit,
Taking the tributes of corn and dancing maidens
And glistening precious things—
I will be king!

Dance! Dance!
On the river,
Strange bright shapes;
Toss to the air
Your burning hair.

Up the river
Gray thieves come creeping—
Faster! Faster!
Give me the paddle!
Under their cloaks they hide—
They are snatching the gold of the river—
All the gold of the river! . . .

* * * * * *

Nightmare creeps upon me;
Still the adventurous wind
Sings and romps with the river—

Up the Arkansas I came,
Rowed by stalwart warriors. . . .

Mr. Cowley pours out his reflections in a tumbled heap as tho he disdained the trouble of arranging his marks. It is a passing vogue; but *The Bookman* and a few others are still hospitable:

THE STRANGE COMPANION

By Malcolm Cowley

There is a man of fire and straw
consumed with fire, whom first I saw
once at a dance when nearer and nearer
there swirled a mist and lights grew dim
and I came face to face with him
outlined against me in a mirror
hostilely staring from a mirror.

As red as wine, as white as wine
his face which is not and is mine
which apes my face's pantomime
—he makes a forward movement, halts
and orchestras in perfect time
continue "The Blue Danube Waltz"
die metrically to a waltz.

He makes a movement and retires
this man of straw and many fires
Iago doubled with Othello
often I startle up in bed
to find him lying there my fellow
often I wish that he were dead
and hack him often skin and bone
and dreaming often hear my own
life's blood drip on the crumpled pillow
where once immortal as a stone
true love lay strangled by Othello

Poetry (August) is devoted to the poetry of youth, and it starts out with reprints from early work of established names. Next week we will give the youngsters themselves a chance. These reprints serve two purposes here: to stand as a check on their elder selves and on their young contemporaries:

HOW A LITTLE GIRL SANG

By Vachel Lindsay

Ah, she was music in herself,
A symphony of joyousness.
She sang, she sang from finger tips,
From every tremble of her dress.
I saw sweet haunting harmony,
An ecstasy, an ecstasy,
In that strange curling of her lips,
That happy curling of her lips
And quivering with melody
Those eyes I saw, that tossing head.

And so I saw what music was,
Tho' still accursed with ears of lead.

Written at the age of 17.

From *General William Booth*, Macmillan, 1913.

THE FLOWER-BOAT

By Robert Frost

The fisherman's swapping a yarn for a yarn
Under the hand of the village barber,
And here in the angle of house and barn
His deep-sea dory has found a harbor.

At anchor she rides the sunny sod
As full to the gunnel of flowers growing
As ever she turned her home with cod
From Georges Bank when winds were blowing.

And I judge from that Elysian freight
That all they ask is rougher weather,
And dory and master will sail by fate
To seek for the Happy Isles together.

Written at the age of 20.

Published in *The Youth's Companion*.

THOMAS HOOD

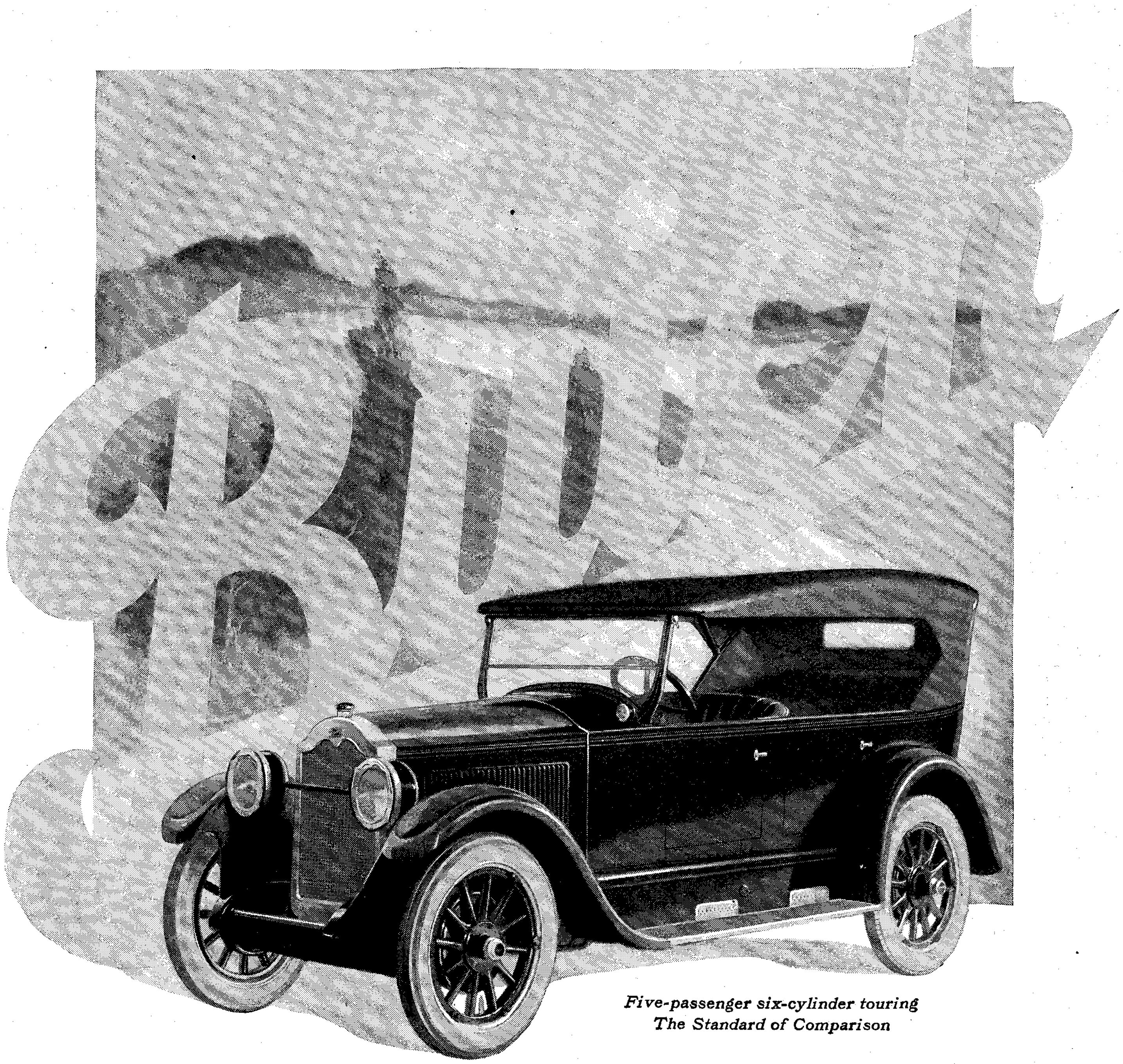
By Edwin Arlington Robinson

The man who cloaked his bitterness within
This winding-sheet of puns and pleasantries,
God never gave to look with common eyes
Upon a world of anguish and of sin:
His brother was the branded man of Lynn,
And there are woven with his jollities
The nameless and eternal tragedies
That render hope and helplessness akin.

We laugh, and crown him; but anon we feel
A still chord sorrow-swept—a weird unrest;
And thin dim shadows home to midnight steal,
As if the very ghost of mirth were dead—
As if the joys of time to dreams had fled,
Or sailed away with Ines to the West.

Written before the age of 23.

From *The Children of the Night*, Richard G. Badger, 1897. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905.



Five-passenger six-cylinder touring
The Standard of Comparison

IN its 1924 five-passenger six-cylinder touring car Buick again provides a finer gauge of automobile value. Completely new in body lines—with a new and more powerful Buick valve-in-head motor, automatic engine lubrication, the proven Buick brakes applied to all four wheels, and many other distinctive features—this car adds measurably to Buick's achievements. New, though it is—Buick for 1924 retains all of the fundamental Buick principles that for twenty years have made Buick "The Standard of Comparison."

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NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS GATHERED AT MARION TO PAY THEIR LAST RESPECTS

It was here that there was some difficulty, because Harding's old co-workers on the Marion *Star* were not equipped with high hats and frock coats. They argued, however, that "Warren" never used to wear a high hat when he worked on *The Star*, and were permitted to walk in the funeral procession, immediately behind Mrs. Harding.

WARREN HARDING'S 4,000-MILE FUNERAL

FROM SAN FRANCISCO across the continent to Washington, then back to Marion, Ohio, the funeral train of President Harding took its way, bringing forth "the most wide-spread public sorrow and reverence ever witnessed in the history of the world." So our publicists tell us, almost with one accord, and there is a note of awe, almost of bewilderment, in their testimony to the magnitude and meaning of this great funeral. The amazing outpouring of people, the sincerity of their feeling, remarks one editorial observer, "dominates every story sent by correspondents, thoroughly accustomed to crowds." The unity of America, it seems, somehow found expression in this funeral of the nation's chief—a funeral, as the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post* points out, which has no counterpart in history, "in the aggregate of those who gathered to show their respect for the departed chief." They came by millions to pay their tribute. The assemblage at Chicago alone, stretching along the railroad for twenty-five miles, is estimated at 1,500,000. The crowds along the route in Ohio were "so close together as to virtually suggest an aisle of mourners extending across the entire commonwealth," and in Pennsylvania and Maryland it was much the same. What had these people come out to see? One editor replies:

> It was not a spectacular pageant they gathered to see; there were no speeches or music. Only a somber train carrying the body of the dead President. But the people gathered—by millions in the aggregate—to stand with bowed heads as the train moved by, or silently to pass up floral offerings wherever it stopt.

"AS GOD FASHIONED HIM"

The President is quoted as having said, in the course of a private conversation, a few weeks before he died: "I know my limitations; I know how far removed from greatness I am. But be that as it may, I intend to approach every problem with good-will in my heart instead of hatred. Most questions which are settled by armed force are never permanently settled. Problems can be solved fundamentally only as they are worked out in a spirit of neighborly good-will. . . .

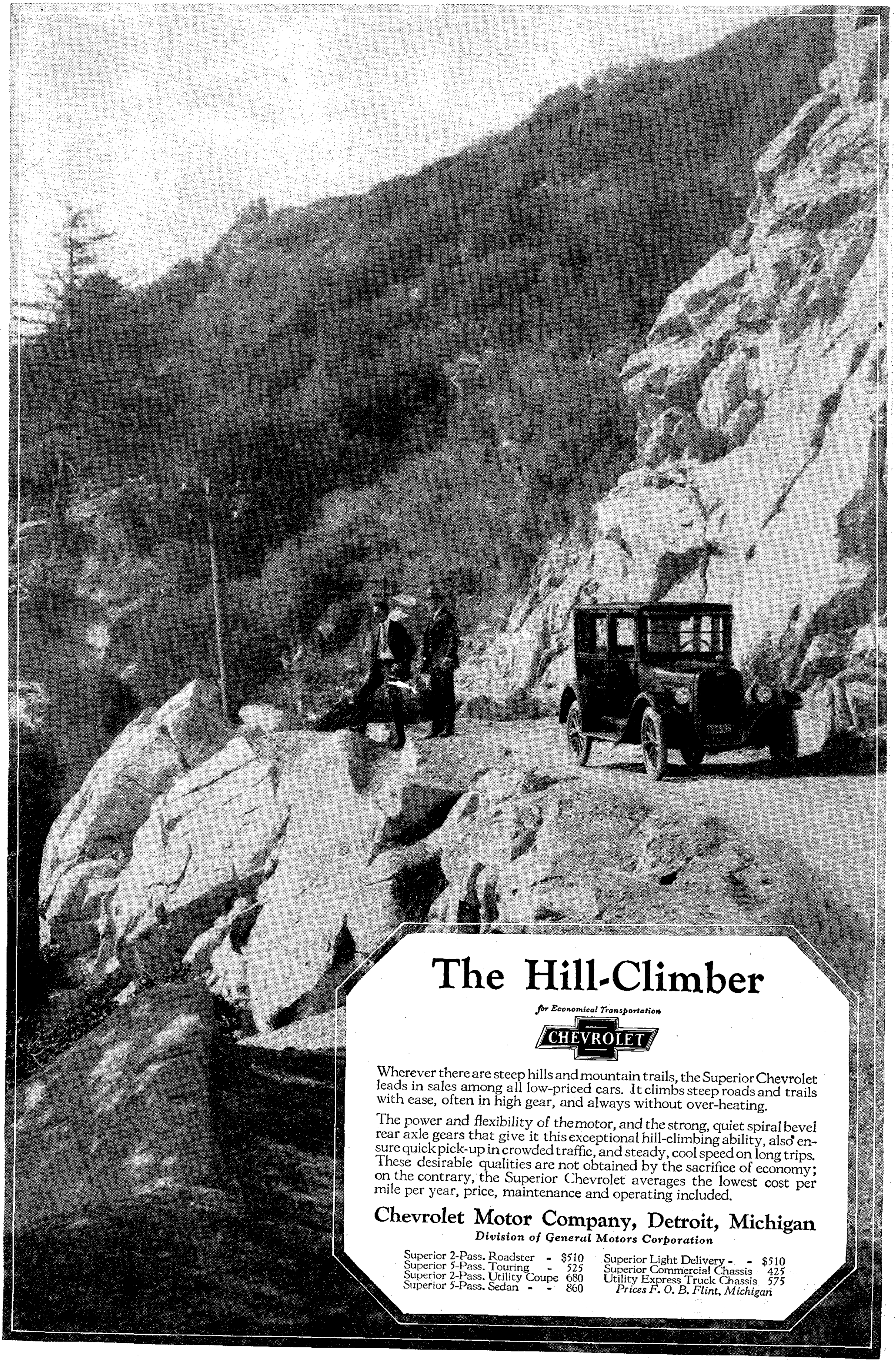
"People may think of me as they please, but I shall continue to be as I am, just Warren G. Harding as he is and as God fashioned him—a man who is trying the best he knows how to throw into the discard age-old, discordant ways of doing things, ways which never have succeeded in bringing happiness into the world."

The tremendous extent and genuineness of the public mourning surprized and startled even the somewhat case-hardened correspondents of the country's large newspapers, and left them fumbling for words adequately to express the attitude of the throng. "'National sorrow,' 'Universal mourning,' and the like are trite phrases on such occasions as these," telegraphs Charles Michaelson, staff correspondent of the New York *World*, from Washington on the day of the funeral, but—

> They are necessary to describe the emotion of the day in Washington. Women sobbed and openly wept as the cortège passed up Pennsylvania Avenue bringing the dead from the White House to the Capitol. "Mob psychology" is another frequent phrase to explain the phenomenon of uncontrolled grief of strangers for a public man, but it does not adequately explain.
>
> It takes more than the contagion of sentiment to account for people standing for hours under a sun so hot that hundreds were prostrated. There was the sense of personal loss as well as of community regret in to-day's sorrowing.

Something of the feeling that inspired the crowd was understood and told by one of the "doughboys" who guarded the President's bier across the continent. A special dispatch, dated on board the Harding funeral train at Cumberland, Maryland, runs:

> Everybody has noted the four immobile figures placed with mathematical exactness about the President's bier. Day or night the people who peered in at the windows have marked them, marveled at their rigidity and wondered that men could stand so still.
>
> "That is all part of the business of being a soldier," said the spokesman of the squad that had just come off duty. "But



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Wherever there are steep hills and mountain trails, the Superior Chevrolet leads in sales among all low-priced cars. It climbs steep roads and trails with ease, often in high gear, and always without over-heating.

The power and flexibility of the motor, and the strong, quiet spiral bevel rear axle gears that give it this exceptional hill-climbing ability, also ensure quick pick-up in crowded traffic, and steady, cool speed on long trips. These desirable qualities are not obtained by the sacrifice of economy; on the contrary, the Superior Chevrolet averages the lowest cost per mile per year, price, maintenance and operating included.

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Superior 2-Pass. Roadster	$510	Superior Light Delivery	$510
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Superior 2-Pass. Utility Coupe	680	Utility Express Truck Chassis	575
Superior 5-Pass. Sedan	860	*Prices F. O. B. Flint, Michigan*	

you don't want to get the idea that it doesn't mean more to us than just holding a pose. I've been twenty-seven years in the Army, and I am prouder of this than any service I've had."

He, like all others of the guard of honor, wears certain ribbons that tell of big things done, which gives a measure of his appreciation of this particular function.

Photographed by Underwood & Underwood

AS THE FUNERAL TRAIN LEFT SAN FRANCISCO

It was the beginning of the greatest funeral in history, a crossing that revealed "the power of the ties that bind all members of the one great family in a single household that is the United States."

"Why," he continued, "I wouldn't give up the memory of it for anything you could offer me. Hard? Not so very. You see we only stand at attention when we are at stations, or when anybody comes into the room—that is anybody but Mrs. Harding. When she comes our orders are to draw the curtains and leave her alone with him.

"Some woman that—talk about courage—that woman is the nerviest I ever met. They all have got it on men at that. Take some of these Cabinet fellows that come in to stand by their chief. Their lips do a lot more trembling and they show more tears than she does. And hers is the rough end of it.

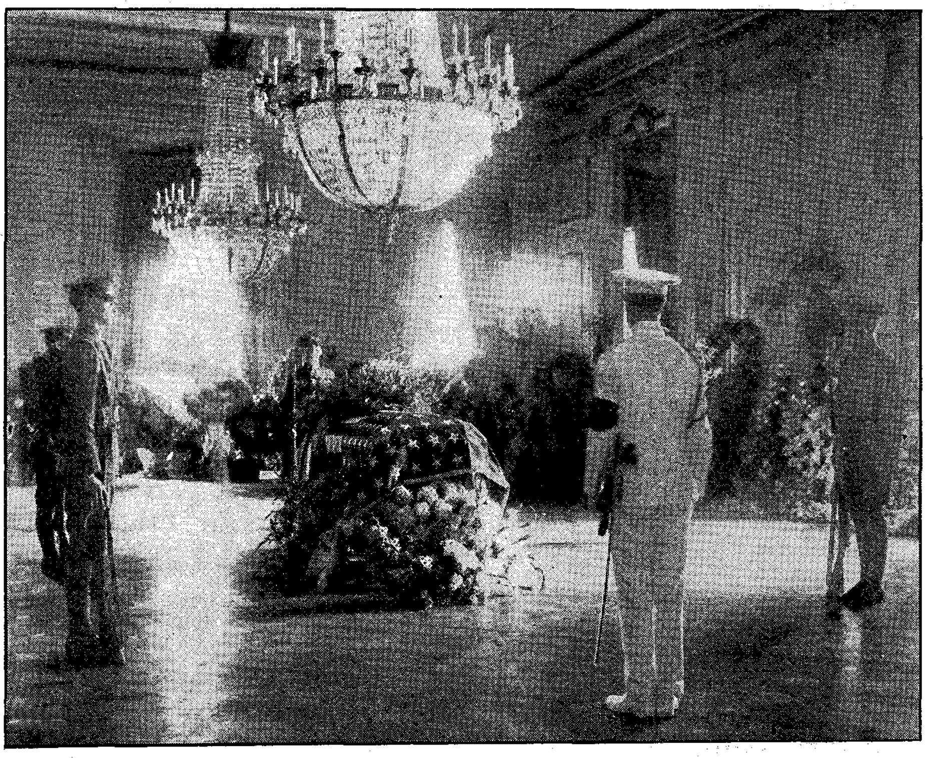
"The thing that thrilled me most about it is how the crowds stand all day and all night waiting to honor the President. It's finer in the small towns than in the big ones. Through Nevada people came hundreds of miles over the damndest country in the world to take off their hats to the dead Chief. The whole thing makes you take a long breath and be sure the country is where it should be."

This feeling that, in some peculiarly vital way, Warren Harding's funeral has shown "the country is where it should be" runs through many of the innumerable columns of newspaper comment. "Not even during the war was there such a manifestation of the love for the Union, as personified by the fallen leader," says the Washington *Post*. This last journey of President Harding's will never be forgotten, adds the Boston *Herald*, for—

> It represents the unity of the nation, all divisions of party and creed submerged and forgotten in the common emotion that fills all hearts. Think of it. From the Golden Gate, across the mountains and the plains, across great rivers, through swarming cities, over the mountains again, at last to halt under the shadow of the great dome of the Capitol! And all the way an avenue of mourning, a nation bound together tenderly, but firmly, in universal recognition of the solemnity and pathos of this home-coming. Never before was there such a crossing.

"In the history of this country or of any country, there has been no funeral pilgrimage to compare in sustained solemnity with the transit of the continent from sea to sea by the train that has brought the dead President home," agrees the editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. This writer goes on:

> The martyred Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were convoyed or met on the way to the last resting-place by thousands, silenced and sorrowing, but the funeral journeys were relatively brief. Such state processionals as that of Queen Eleanor from Grantham to Westminster Abbey are among the "old, unhappy, far-off things" of history. But this home-coming of President Harding was with a difference. There was nothing perfunctory, official, coldly planned in the spontaneous reaction of the people of the land along the whole 3,000 miles.
>
> From paintless log cabins children came, barefooted, berry-stained, to watch and feel that train go by. The farmer boy paused at his work in the hayfield and doffed his hat. At the crossroads were merchants and day-laborers. Housekeeper and maid stood on the porch together. The windows of the factories were filled with men and women, employers and employed, reverently hushed. The veterans of old wars and new stood side by side in salutation of the Commander-in-Chief for whom the flags were everywhere half-masted. Infants were held high in their mothers' arms and bidden to remember. Motor-cars flocked on the highways and boats clustered at the bridges over rivers great and small. A path was cloven through sorrowful—not curious—humanity, and in the populous centers the throngs were dense in all-night vigil as well as by the light of day. One impulse moved the plowboy in his lonely furrow and the crowd in the metropolis.
>
> What does this unprecedented demonstration mean, this



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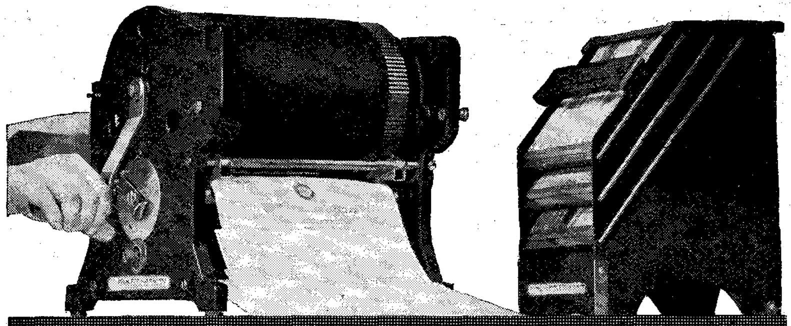
HIS LAST DAY IN WASHINGTON

Floral tributes from kings and rulers of the earth were mingled in the East Room of the White House with wreaths sent in by personal friends and bouquets gathered by boys and girls.

THE NEW $150.00 MULTIGRAPH SELLS All Over the South

If you need more proof that the Multigraph will sell Anything to Anybody, Anywhere, read of its accomplishments in the South!

Talk to salesmen who travel this part of the country, and they will tell you that selling in the South isn't child's play; but the Multigraph sells and saves and earns down there just as it does everywhere.



The New Multigraph, illustrated above, is the simplest form in which Multigraph equipment is furnished. It is hand-operated, rapid, and does a real Multigraph job, particularly in turning out circular letters, and other forms of printing on sheets up to 8½" x 11".

$30.00 DOWN Balance on Easy Terms or $150.00 CASH

Prices in Canada: $38.00 down; cash price $190.00. Printing Ink Attachment $37.50.

With this Multigraph Typesetter, young men and women quickly become skillful operators. It is convenience itself, and can be used accurately with a few minutes' instruction. The Typesetter is included in the $150 price asked for the New Multigraph illustrated above.

Coalgate, Okla.: "I find the Multigraph one of the most useful things in my store. I find it has more bearing than the local newspapers."

Clearwater, Fla.: "We agree with what another user across the street has said, 'We would not want to keep house without it.'"

Newman, Ga.: "The expense is small when compared with the fine volume of business it brings to us."

El Paso, Texas.: "We believe a conservative estimate of what the Multigraph Department saves us monthly would be $300.00."

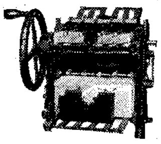
There are sure to be people in your own town—probably in your own kind of business—telling the same kind of story. Won't you send the coupon for a copy of the Southern Edition of Definite Facts,—which will tell you all about it in greater detail?

"The *New Multigraph* more than paid for itself in ninety days," writes the Oliver H. Van Horn Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.

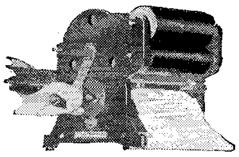
R. A. Snyder, agent for a farm agency in Dade City, Fla., traced $1390 of income to his *New Multigraph*, between Jan. 23 and March 9—just 46 days.

In sending us this picture, Max Davidson, retail clothier, Muskogee, Okla., writes, "I enclose a photograph of the most valuable corner in our plant."

"We have accomplished results, too numerous to enumerate in this letter," writes the Memphis Sash & Door Co., Memphis, Tenn., boosters for the Multigraph.



The Multigraph Folder Junior, companion equipment to the New $150.00 Multigraph; has a folding speed of 4,800 pieces per hour, hand operated. **Price $100.00 in U. S. A.**



The two-roll Printing Ink Attachment, easily and quickly attached to the New Multigraph, $35.00 additional.

The American Multigraph Sales Co.
1804 East 40th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Have a representative show me (without any obligation) the New Multigraph and explain its possibilities in the ________________ business.

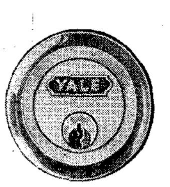
(Be sure you indicate your business.)

Name________________

City________________ State________

Street________________ Digest 8-25

"Well — what can you expect —



get the right kind of a lock"

LOCKS that merely throw a short bolt across the gap between door and door-post, no longer offer sufficient protection for entrance doors. Such locks the burglar of today can pry or force open almost as easily as though he owned a duplicate key.

But there is *one* lock which the most skilled or reckless housebreaker cannot overcome — the new Yale Guard Lock No. 92 shown above.

For this lock has special *burglar-proof* qualities all its own; at the turn of the key, two heavy, hard-bronze hook-bolts interlock with the strike, immovably held in this position by a third bolt which wedges the two.

The Yale Guard Lock can be placed on any door in addition to its present lock. In appearance, it is suitable for the finest private or business entrance.

Examine a Yale Guard Lock at your hardware dealer's; operate it for yourself. Then you will want one placed on every door that stands between you and the *underworld.*

Have your hardware dealer or locksmith put a Yale Guard Lock on for you today. An unusual booklet entitled "Ever Examine a Burglar's Kit?" will be sent postpaid on request.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

Stamford, Conn., U. S. A.

Canadian Works at St. Catharines, Ont.

YALE

Guard Locks

YALE MADE IS YALE MARKED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

message of the death of one to the life of millions? In this passage of the days, from the Pacific to the Atlantic through the midst of the land, the people have felt a rare unison of thought and feeling.

In modern times we have grown accustomed to the flash of words from shore to shore, as soon forgotten as they are quickly sent. But now for four days the public mind has been with the dead President and with Mrs. Harding on that journey so different from the other voyage outward bound, only a few weeks before. In this period of reflection we have seen in a new light the smallness of certain issues that divided, the force and power of the ties that bind all members of the one great family in a single household that is the United States.

Harding, in death as in life, has been the peacemaker. The grief for him has brought North, South, East and West together. Section and faction are oblivious of barriers; in the loss the people share as one.

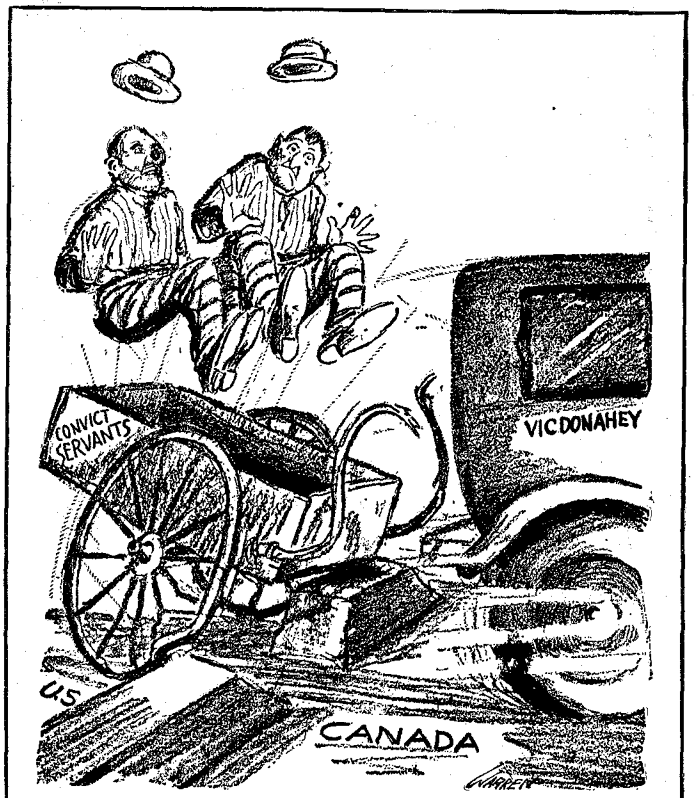
After the services in Washington, of which Lewis C. Seibold of the New York *Herald* wrote that "the dominant note of the official tribute for the gentle Harding was naturally gentleness and simplicity," the funeral train went on, back to Marion, Ohio, where not so much a President of the United States as plain Warren Harding, country editor, received the last tributes of his fellow townsmen. He had been looking forward, the New York *Tribune* recalls, to the hour when "he would put on his hat and return to his beloved Marion." He was rather fond of referring to himself, in a playful way, as a "Main Streeter," recalls this New York editor, and concludes:

> Jeers at Main Street have been a fad of late in certain sophisticated quarters. The indictment sounds pathetic and paltry enough to-day. Only a sophomoric lack of perspective could have framed it. For, in truth, our Main Streets are the heart of America, rich in aspirations, pulsing with energy and strong with the strength of right.
>
> Every American has a home town to turn to, and the scene at Marion, for all its exceptional dignity, is one that every one can picture. Warren Harding returns to that soil from which he sprang, from which he took that rare measure of gentleness and nobility that was his.

THOSE OHIO CONVICTS IN CANADA

GOVERNOR DONAHEY, of Ohio, went on a fishing trip into the Coboconk Lake district of Canada, and took a couple of high-class murderers along with him. Due to this simple little detail, what was intended to be just a quiet private fishing trip threatened, for a time, to develop into an international complication, and people on both sides of the border are still talking about the matter with varying degrees of horror, indignation, or polite surprize.

It all seems perfectly simple and natural, at least to the Governor and his party, as explained by Governor Donahey. He needed a good chauffeur and he needed a good cook to make his little fishing expedition complete. Warden Thomas, of the Ohio Penitentiary, who was in the Governor's party, kindly supplied both the chauffeur and the cook. They were convicts, so they cost the party nothing. Being convicts, they were doubtless in need of a little outing. The State of Ohio was relieved of their care for the time being. Shouldn't everybody, asked the Governor, have been perfectly happy?



"EXCESS BAGGAGE"

—Warren in the Cleveland *News.*

The people of Coboconk, however, whither the party wended its way, were disturbed. There also happens to be a Canadian law forbidding persons convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude from entering within the Dominion, so the Canadian Government also was disturbed. There seemed to be a tendency on the part both of the Dominion authorities and the Coboconk townspeople to feel that murder, even second-degree murder, could not but involve a certain

LISTERINE
LISTERINE
LAMBERT
PHARMACAL COMPANY
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LAMBERT
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"Have you ever tried it this way?"

A woman discovered this new use

She and her husband were motoring cross-country. They landed in a town one evening after a hard, dusty, all-day drive.

The hotel could accommodate them but there wasn't a bath to be had for love or money.

She was a fastidious person. The room without bath was almost a tragedy. She simply *had* to freshen up before dinner.

Listerine—occurred to her. She doused a towel with it and in a jiffy she felt almost as refreshed as though she had had her tub.

So often, time or circumstances do not permit a bath or shower. Maybe after a hot shopping day; when traveling; after summer sports.

On many, many such occasions you'll find Listerine a most refreshing, exhilarating substitute.

A new use for an old friend that we thought you'd like to know about—if you had not as yet discovered it for yourself.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY
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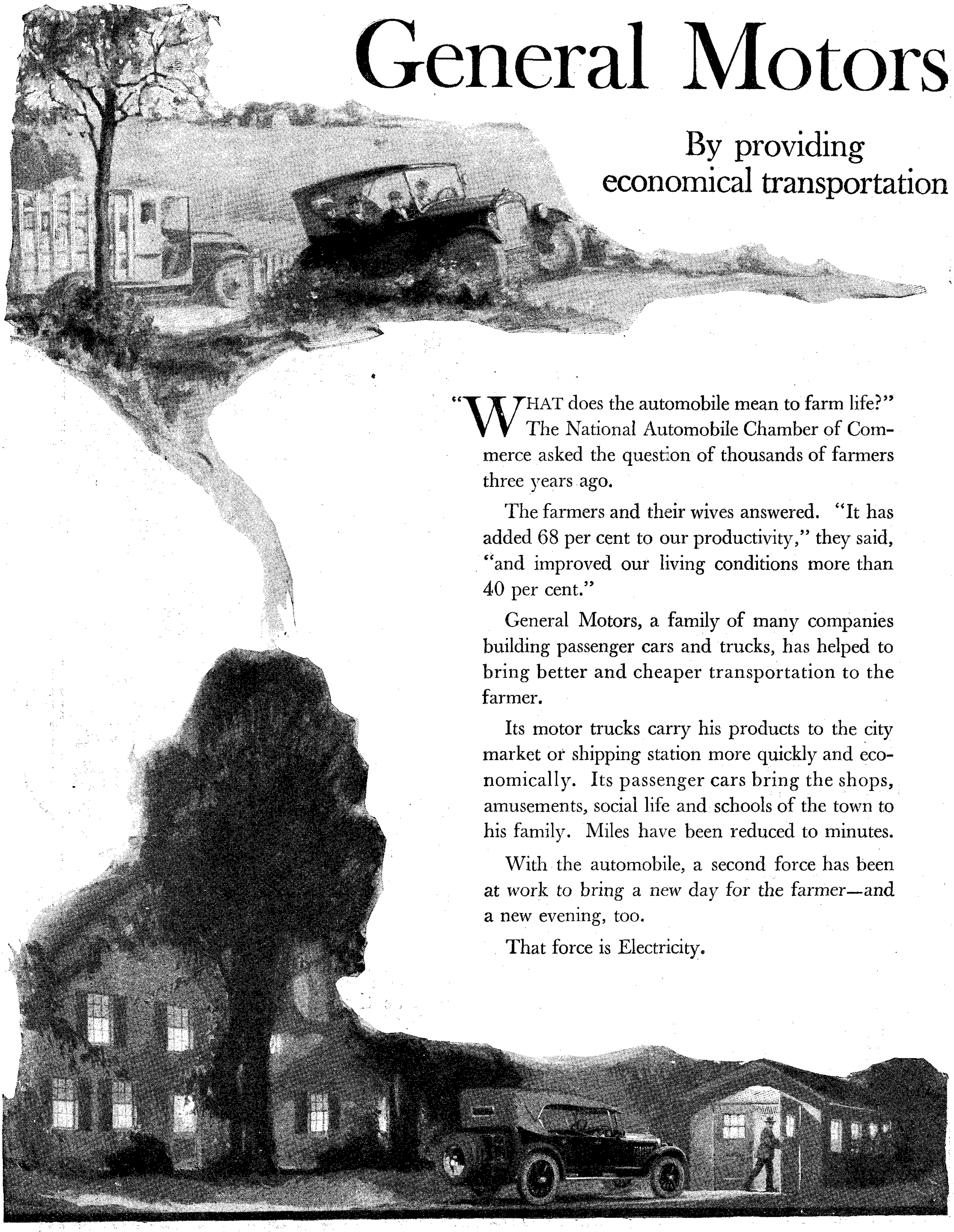
General Motors

By providing economical transportation



"WHAT does the automobile mean to farm life?" The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce asked the question of thousands of farmers three years ago.

The farmers and their wives answered. "It has added 68 per cent to our productivity," they said, "and improved our living conditions more than 40 per cent."

General Motors, a family of many companies building passenger cars and trucks, has helped to bring better and cheaper transportation to the farmer.

Its motor trucks carry his products to the city market or shipping station more quickly and economically. Its passenger cars bring the shops, amusements, social life and schools of the town to his family. Miles have been reduced to minutes.

With the automobile, a second force has been at work to bring a new day for the farmer—and a new evening, too.

That force is Electricity.

GENERAL

Maker of PASSENGER CARS AND TRUCKS

BUICK • CADILLAC • CHEVROLET • OAKLAND • OLDSMOBILE • GMC TRUCKS

helps the farm

By making
farm life more attractive

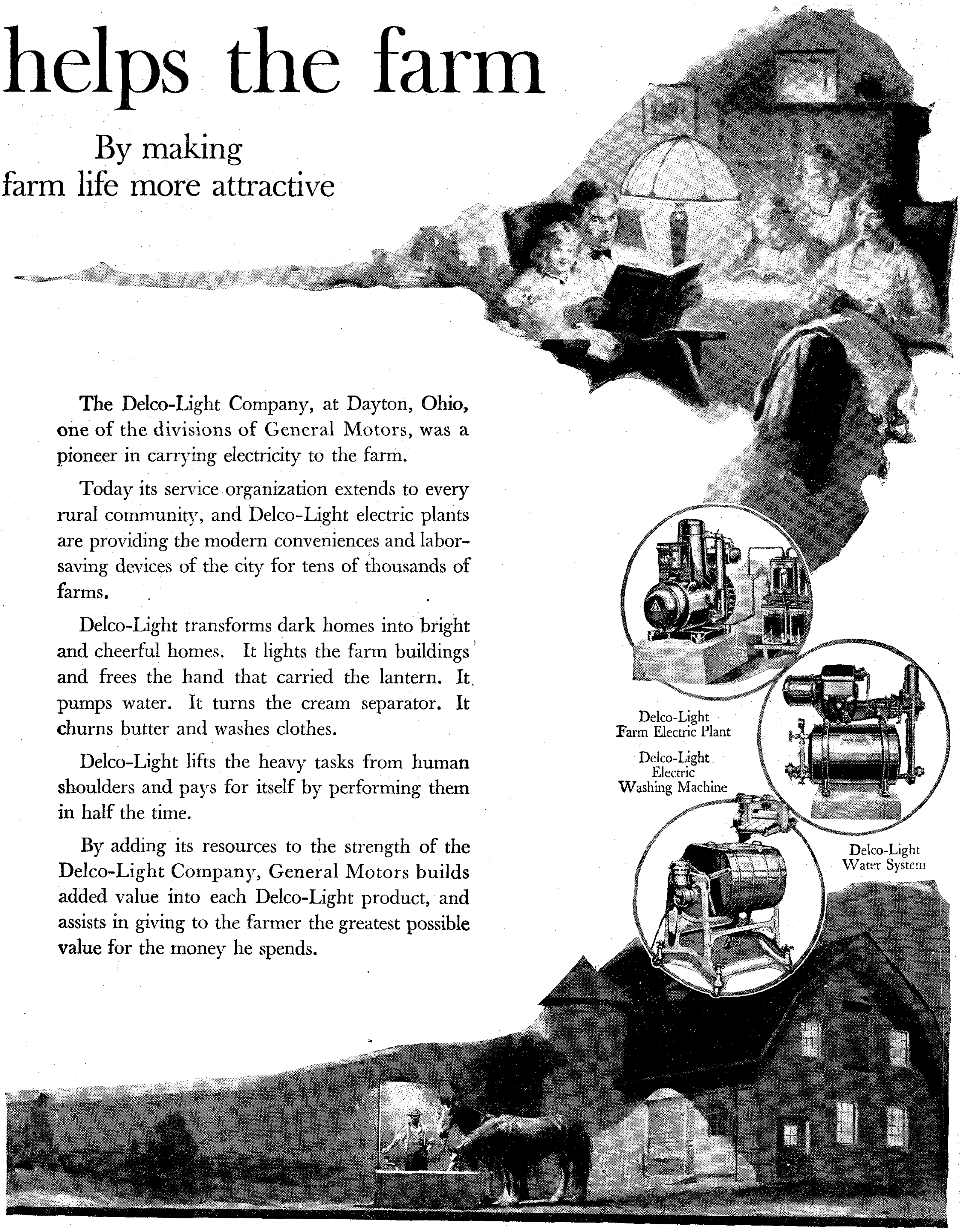
The Delco-Light Company, at Dayton, Ohio, one of the divisions of General Motors, was a pioneer in carrying electricity to the farm.

Today its service organization extends to every rural community, and Delco-Light electric plants are providing the modern conveniences and labor-saving devices of the city for tens of thousands of farms.

Delco-Light transforms dark homes into bright and cheerful homes. It lights the farm buildings and frees the hand that carried the lantern. It pumps water. It turns the cream separator. It churns butter and washes clothes.

Delco-Light lifts the heavy tasks from human shoulders and pays for itself by performing them in half the time.

By adding its resources to the strength of the Delco-Light Company, General Motors builds added value into each Delco-Light product, and assists in giving to the farmer the greatest possible value for the money he spends.



Delco-Light
Farm Electric Plant

Delco-Light
Electric
Washing Machine

Delco-Light
Water System

MOTORS

Its Divisions and Subsidiaries make ACCESSORIES, PARTS AND EQUIPMENT
which contribute to the merit of many trustworthy cars

Delco and Remy Electrical Equipment • Harrison Radiators • Jacox Steering Gears • Fisher Bodies • AC Spark Plugs—AC Speedometers
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Gray

Gray Closed Cars with their world's official economy chasses possess many features of design which experience may have led you to believe were impossible in low priced cars

Roadster $490 Touring $520
Coach - $785 Coupe - $685
4 Door Sedan $835
Gray Truck $575
All Prices F. O. B. Detroit, U. S. A.

GRAY MOTOR CORPORATION
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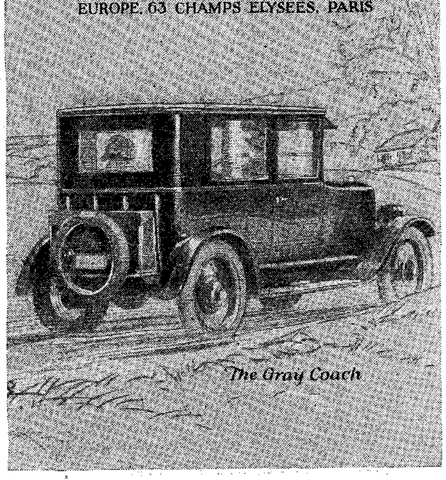
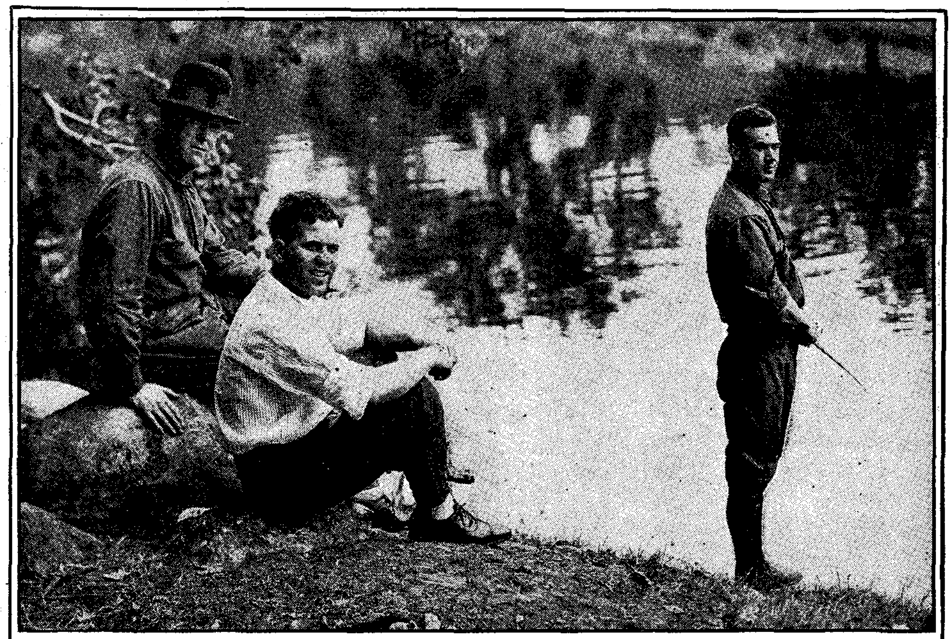
CANADA, CHATHAM, ONTARIO
EUROPE, 63 CHAMPS ELYSEES, PARIS



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

amount of moral turpitude. They objected, and the Canadian papers joined in.

Governor Donahey was disturbed by this attitude. He is said to have explained that "These boys are not real murderers. They were convicted of second-degree murder, not first." He explained further that the murders in which at least one of them had been involved had been more or less "accidental": there had been trouble at a pool-room and when the air cleared it was found that somebody had been killed.



Courtesy of the Toronto "Globe"

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS TWO "TRUSTY" COMPANIONS

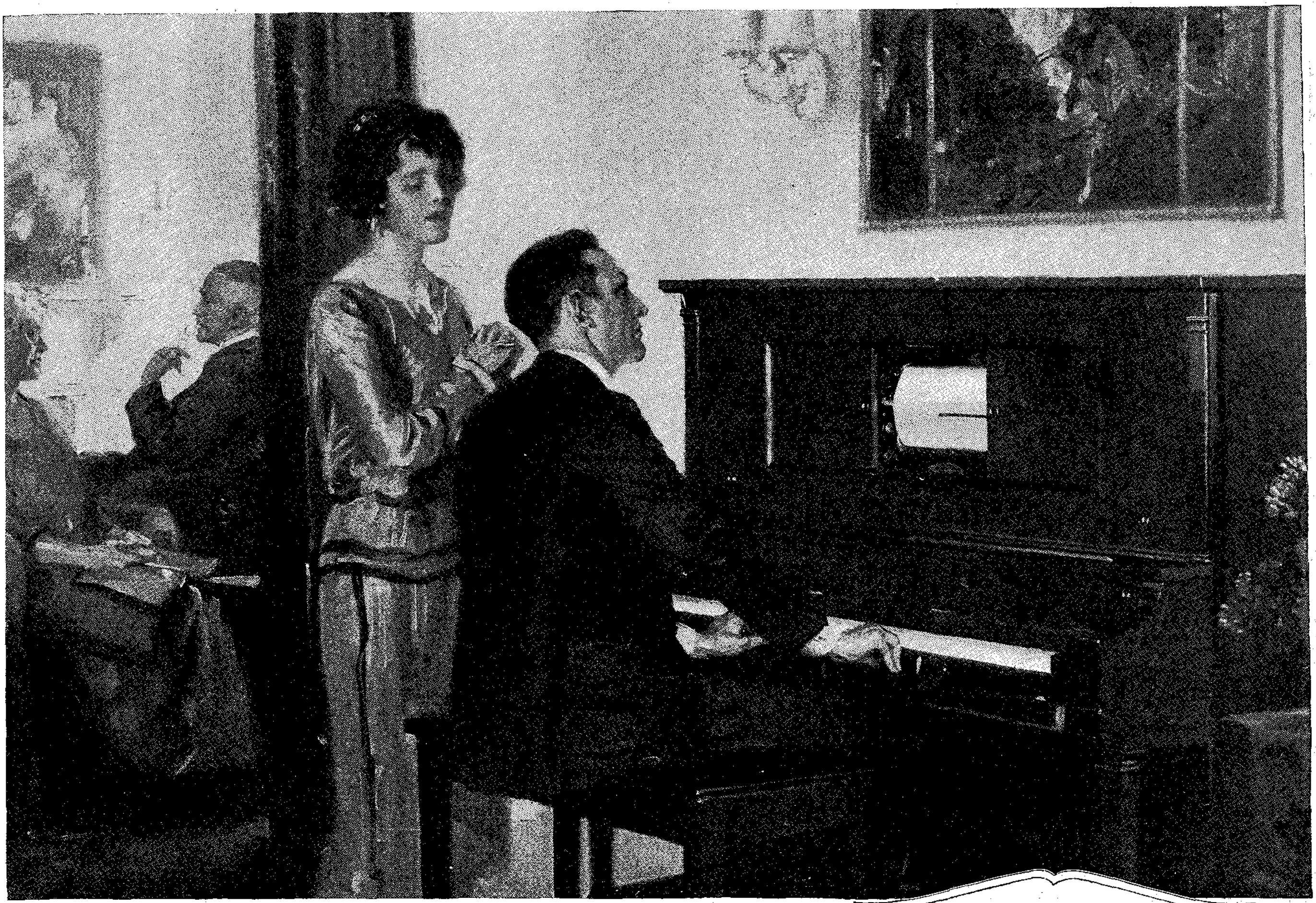
Governor Donahey is sitting with his hat on; Jennings is fishing; and "Zipi," the chef, is waiting for the catch. Both chef and fisherman were serving life sentences for murder in the second degree when this picture was taken.

This "accidental" theory sounded like very bad humor to the Canadians. However, records the New York *Evening Telegram:*

> Warden Thomas, of the Ohio Penitentiary, who is in the Governor's party, is the real humorist, tho. He organized a guessing contest for the people of Coboconk—had them try to pick the two murderers out of the party. "They picked the superintendent of the machine-shop, Homer Price, and my own son, Don Thomas," said he.

Nevertheless, the Canadian immigration authorities declared that they were going to take steps to force Governor Donahey to remove his two convict servants from the Province. Legally, announced W. R. Little, Dominion Commissioner of Immigration, the prisoners were free, since, being in Canada, "they were no longer amenable to American Penitentiary Discipline, but had the status of undesirable criminal aliens at large." The Detroit *News* suggested that, "if the cook and chauffeur should desert the ship, the Governor could pardon them forthwith," and thus avert a diplomatic clash between the sovereign State of Ohio and the Dominion of Canada. Governor Donahey at this point added to the complications by explaining that he had already pardoned one of the convicts, his chauffeur, a man by the name of Jennings, but had left the pardon at home in the gubernatorial desk. He was merely holding the pardon over as a measure of economy, until after the fishing trip. The Detroit *News* cheerfully announces and explains:

> Governor Donahey is entitled to an immediate 50 per cent. apology. His critics, if they are wise, will also prepare another 50 per cent. apology and keep it close at hand, ready for prompt use.
>
> The Ohio executive was accused of taking two life prisoners from the State penitentiary as servants for his party on a fishing trip into Canada. The Canadian Government ordered its immigration officers to repel the convicts at the border. The order was issued too late, however, the Governor having already reached his camp at Coboconk, Ontario.
>
> Now it develops that the agitation against Governor Donahey was always half wrong. The Governor had signed a pardon for Earl Jennings, one of the two lifers, and placed it carefully in his desk at Columbus. Naturally the Governor did not issue the pardon before the fishing trip. Had he done so, Jennings might have displayed ingratitude and declined to drive the executive's car. There is nothing that saddens a man more than ingratitude, and Governor Donahey wisely took precautions against such a development.
>
> The discovery that Jennings is already pardoned should certainly make the Governor's critics crawl Canadian authorities may still feel that they have the right to eject C. Zipriani, the unpardoned lifer-servant. But there, too, they will find



Singing is Half the Joy of Owning a Gulbransen

The songs you like best to hear, sung by some loved voice, to *your own* softly-accented, perfectly-timed accompaniment on a Gulbransen. There's genuine enjoyment for you!

Select your song rolls from the hundreds upon hundreds available, with the words already printed on them. The key they are pitched in doesn't matter. Too high? Too low? Just turn a knob. The Gulbransen instantly transposes.

An ordinary song roll may be played as a splendid and correct accompanying number, on the Gulbransen. The difficult fingering is taken care of by the roll. Through the pedals you *register* your touch, your time, your expression, following exactly the interpretation given the song by the vocalist.

Four simple Instruction Rolls—exclusive with the Gulbransen—show a method of correct playing. Bear this in mind, too: you can play *any* make of roll, *even electric reproducing rolls,* on your Gulbransen.

GULBRANSEN-DICKINSON COMPANY, *Chicago*

Canadian Distributors:
Mutual Sales Service, Limited
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Every piano should be tuned at least twice a year, especially the Gulbransen, because it is used more.

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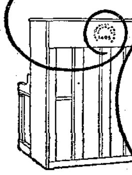

White House Model **$700**
Country Seat Model **$600**
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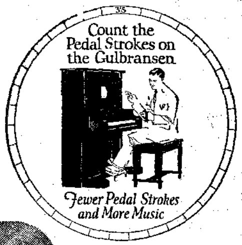
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Fewer Pedal Strokes and More Music

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Send This Baby for a Baby

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☐ Check here if you do *not* own a piano.

☐ Check here if interested in having player action installed in your piano.

Write name and address in margin. Mail to GULBRANSEN-DICKINSON COMPANY, 3230 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

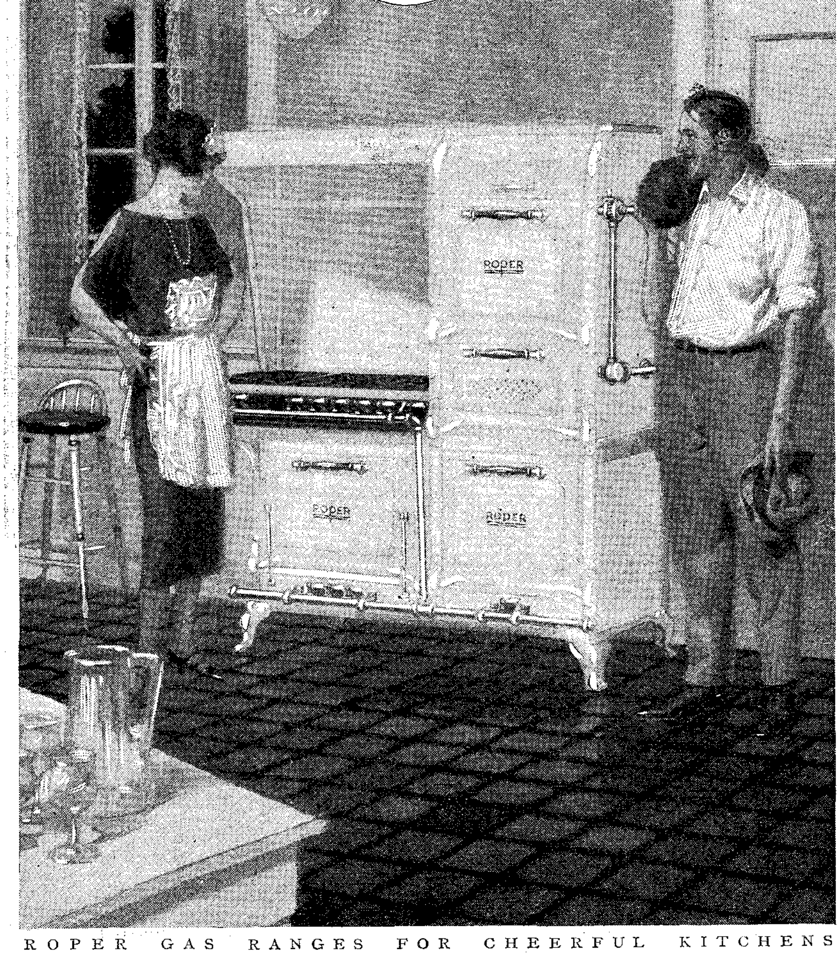
(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

GULBRANSEN
The *Registering* Piano

Registers YOUR TOUCH • *Registers* YOUR TIME • *Registers* YOUR EXPRESSION • *Registers* YOUR INDIVIDUALITY

ROPER

Every Roper Gas Range is inspected by a woman *before it is certified by the Roper quality mark—the Roper purple line*

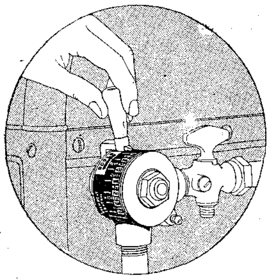


ROPER GAS RANGES FOR CHEERFUL KITCHENS

In Every line of endeavor there is a leader, whose product is outstanding in quality. In gas ranges, this quality leader is Roper. For 38 years housewives have confidently turned to Roper for the ultimate in gas range beauty and convenience.

Roper gas ranges have always been—will always be—built to the highest ideal of home service. They may be seen wherever better household utilities are sold—priced from $35 to $300. The Roper Recifile—the latest contribution to the fine art of cooking, will be sent on receipt of 35 cents.

GEO. D. ROPER CORPORATION. *Rockford, Illinois*
Pacific Coast Branch: 768 Mission Street, San Francisco, California



THE ROPER OVEN CONTROL in connection with the Roper Ventilated Oven insures the perfection of care-free cooking.

ROPER
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. REG. IN CANADA
GAS RANGES
(*formerly* ECLIPSE)

BE SURE THE ROPER PURPLE LINE AND THE ROPER OVEN CONTROL ARE ON THE GAS RANGE YOU BUY
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

difficulty. For Warden Thomas, who is in the Donahey party, proudly asserts that visitors at the camp will be unable to tell which of the khaki-clad men is governor, which is ex-lifer and which lifer.

This light and persiflageous attitude is all very well for the Detroit editor. Canadian editors, naturally, look at the matter in a more serious way, to the extent of some columns of editorial. The Governor "ought not so far to presume upon his official status and on the courtesy of our authority to visit the border as to bring with him and under his protection men against whom our land closed the door," observes the Toronto *Mail and Empire.* The Canadian papers publish also a dispatch from Hamilton, Ohio, to the effect that:

> County officials here who recall the trial of Earl Jennings, one of the two trusties taken by Governor A. V. Donahey on his northern trip, do not agree with the statement said to have been made by the Governor to the effect that Jennings "accidentally" killed a man in a poolroom.
>
> Facts as given here are to the effect that in 1916 Jennings, a Middletown resident, killed two men within ten minutes. Accompanied by a man named Allen Gravenstein, it is said, Jennings started for a walk.
>
> At Grimes and Third streets he is said to have broken the neck of a man named Brooks, and not more than ten minutes later he is said to have killed James Nicholas, on Third Street, north of the Big Four Railroad tracks, using a fence paling.
>
> Gravenstein, indicted with Jennings for second-degree murder, pleaded guilty in answer to the charge of manslaughter and was sentenced to an indeterminate period at the penitentiary.
>
> Jennings was tried before a jury in Judge Walter S. Harlan's Common Pleas Court, was convicted of second-degree murder charge, and was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

This bit of information, in spite of the fact that Mr. Jennings has been pardoned by the Governor and was considered by him "not a real murderer," did not tend to reassure either the Canadian authorities or the people of Coboconk. The Governor said it was all the fault of some tattling political enemy, back in Ohio. The Canadian authorities said the Governor and his convicts would have to get out. The situation was becoming tenser and tenser when, suddenly, it was announced that the Governor was about to return to his native haunts. A special correspondent of the Toronto *Globe,* who telegraphed the information from Coboconk to his paper, reported also:

> With him will return his six children, Warden Thomas, Don Thomas and the two celebrated convicts, Jennings and Zipriani. Announcement of this intention was made by the Governor following a conference with an official representing the Canadian Government.
>
> But the funeral of the late President of

the United States in the State of which Donahey is Governor would inevitably have necessitated the return; so speculation as to what element was injected into the Governor's consideration by the visit of the Ottawa official is useless.

So has death interposed to draw the curtain over the unusual situation that has made this peaceful place the center of more attention than the beauty of its scenery and the bounty of its river could ever command.

Early this morning the Governor set out on a fishing trip up the winding way of the River Gull to Mud Turtle Lake, as much to get away from reporters as to catch bass.

News of the death of the President was carried to the party by messenger and brought sincere sorrow to the vacationists. Expressions of regret and sympathy for Mrs. Harding were voiced by the Governor and his companions. The former thought that the passing of the President was a blow to his nation. The Ohio State flag flies at half-mast over the Governor's shack.

One of the minor incidents consequent on the death of the Chief Executive of the United States which will stand in the uneventful history of this village is the termination it brought to the unusual visit from the Governor of Ohio and his chauffeur and cook, and it is improbable that, even in the press of a busy official life, the memory of this visit will soon be erased from the Governor's mind.

One of these impressions may be that the Canadian summer resort counterpart for mosquitoes is reporters. It is almost certain that another memory will have something to do with the 100-per-cent.-pure spring water that was tested by the Director of Public Health for Ohio before the party left for the Ontario wilds.

The Governor had a better system for mosquitoes than for reporters. He explained it to your correspondent in the course of conversation. "I don't bother the mosquitoes, and they don't bother me," said the Governor of Ohio. "If one gets on my arm, I don't crush it; I brush it off gently." And he continued: "Once they sting, never scratch the bite. That will raise a welt. Just leave it. Mosquitoes never bother me."

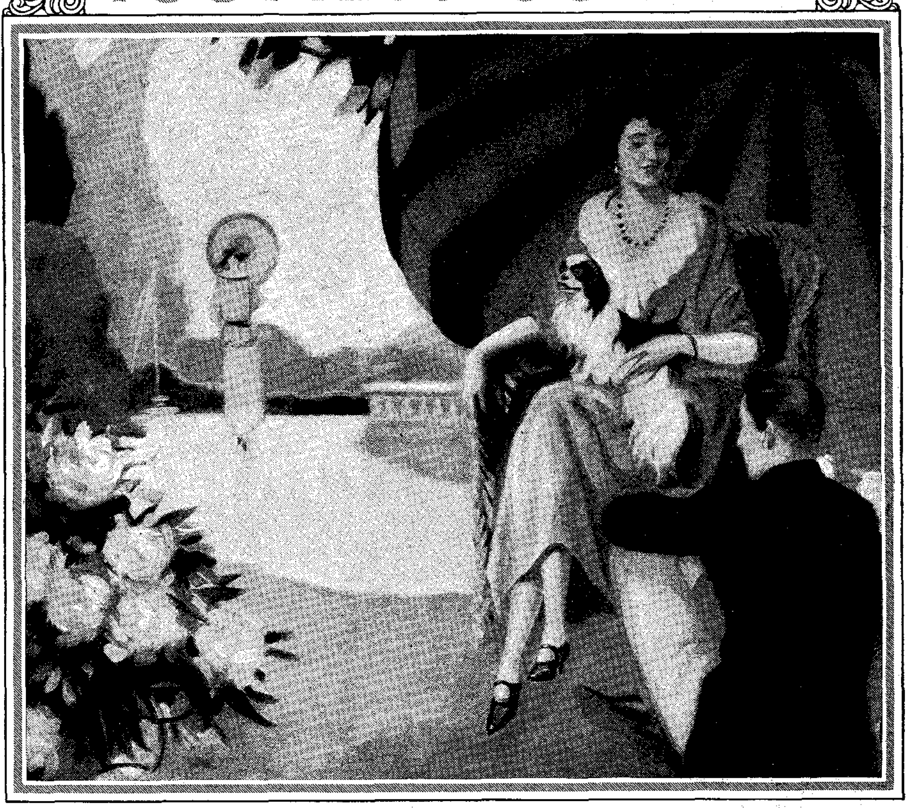
He had the same patient manner with reporters that he had with mosquitoes. But it did not work. Traveling incog. from Ohio in an attempt to escape from news gatherers, camera men and the problems of his office, he was confronted with all three when he and his train of motors rolled into the quiet summer resort he had held in prospect as a haven of rest.

He wanted to be "just folks"; to paddle his canoe up Gull River at dawn and sunset; to play the fish; to feel the cool of the clear waters; to hear the boys shouting, and with an open-air hunger, to smell food cooking. But some one down Ohio way "spilled the beans."

A serious, friendly and dignified view of the matter, especially of the phase of it touching on the treatment of convicts, is presented by the Ottawa *Citizen*. However questionable Governor Donahey's action in bringing two convicts to Canada as servants, comments the editor of this paper:

It should serve as a needed object lesson to those Canadians whose faith in modern prison methods have perhaps been somewhat shaken by the recent Rogers episode. The fact that the Governor was willing to trust himself and his sons in the company

THE FOOT ARISTOCRATIC



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Reach dripping hands for a fresh, inviting ScotTissue Towel. Instantly, your hands are thoroughly, *safely dry*. At first contact with moisture, the millions of thirsty, thread-like filaments of fibre in every ScotTissue Towel leap to their task of sucking up every trace of water from your skin, leaving a cool refreshing cleanliness.

This quicker, cleaner, better-drying quality in ScotTissue Towels—together with their softness, whiteness, purity and freshness—make them the preferred towels in offices and homes, and distinguishes them from all other towels.

ScotTissue Towels in the washroom imply a nice regard for the personal factor in business. They encourage and make it easy to have clean hands always.

You can buy ScotTissue Towels, 150 in a dust-proof carton for 40c (in Canada and parts of Rocky Mountain zone 50c)—or at a much lower price by the case of 3750 towels (25 cartons).

Price per case is $6.15, F. O. B. Factory, Chester, Pa. Weight 60 lbs. per case. Prices even less for 5, 10 and 25 case-lot shipments.

Don't confuse ScotTissue Towels with harsh non-absorbent paper towels. Remember, it isn't Thirsty Fibre unless it bears the name ScotTissue.

If you are unable to secure ScotTissue Towels from your jobber or dealer, send us your order, and we will see that you are supplied promptly. If you need fixtures, we have them moderately priced to meet all requirements.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of the two convicts serving terms for capital offenses is illustrative of the great advance in the attitude of vested authority toward its charges.

The Governor's own statement to the press that the aim of the Ohio penitentiaries is to redeem men is the object not only of Ohio prisons but of all modern criminal authorities the world over. The Governor further stated that there were six hundred men on the honor list, all of whom slept in tents without guards. Two servants at the executive mansion, one a gardener, the other a housekeeper, were also "lifers." The Governor's words, "We never have any trouble with these men; we treat them as ourselves, and in this way many such men have risen from the depths," explain the success of his system.

The improved modern prison institutions have not been obtained without effort. Since the days of John Howard and Appert, prison reformers have had to fight against the accumulated prejudice of generations. The belief that criminals are a race apart, and that the ordinary public are in no way responsible for either their misdeeds or their reformation, is very difficult to dislodge from the complacent hearts of mankind. The publicity given to Governor Donahey's action will perhaps direct public attention toward more humane methods of criminal reform.

THE JEWISH BLOC IN MR. FORD'S PRESIDENTIAL PATH

THERE are several reasons why it will be very difficult for Henry Ford ever to become President of the United States, and one of the most serious of them, announces Allan L. Benson, his latest and in many respects most intimate biographer, lies in Mr. Ford's attitude toward the Jews. It is recalled that he has earned and kept "the bitter opposition of the Jews, because of the long series of anti-Jew articles in his weekly paper, *The Dearborn Independent.*" Mr. Benson takes up the matter in the course of a chapter in his new book, "The Real Henry Ford," an authentic biography, by Allan L. Benson (Funk & Wagnalls Co.). This chapter, one of the most illuminating and timely in the volume, gives an inside view of some of Mr. Ford's policies and political ideas. The manufacturer is revealed in a friendly, but apparently quite unflattering way, as the possessor of several amazing and original beliefs. With regard to the Jewish matter, there has been much speculation, says Mr. Benson, as to just what started Mr. Ford's opposition. The writer reports:

> Ford himself told me how he came to embark on the campaign against them. He said he was told things by a Jew on the cruise of the peace ship that caused him to print the articles. "Almost everything we have printed was told to me then," he said. What he apparently meant was that disclosures were made to him that resulted in the preparation of the articles.
>
> During the months that I was in Ford's office obtaining the material for this book,

Ford often talked to me about the Jews. He gave me two leather-bound books composed of articles printed in *The Independent*, and asked me to read them. He quickly learned that I did not share his views. As I felt that I could not change his attitude and was sure he could not change mine, I tried to keep away from the subject as much as I could, and replied as briefly as possible to whatever he said.

One evening the subject came up again, and when I exprest the usual dissent, he asked me if I had read the books he gave me. I said I had read most that they contained.

"Well, read them right away," he continued, "and then if you do not agree with me, don't ever come to see me again."

I was so astounded that he should try to bludgeon my opinion in this manner that he may have read my thoughts in my looks. At any rate, we continued talking, and in a few minutes he came over to me, placed his hand upon my shoulder and said: "You can always come here to see me any time you want to."

That is one of the great things about Ford. If he ever does a thing that he afterward recognizes as wrong, he rights himself without delay.

The *Independent* articles, as everybody knows, were first directed toward the disclosure of the alleged fact that a world-wide conspiracy has long existed on the part of the Jews to destroy Christian civilization. The articles also bitterly attacked "Jewish international bankers" who were held responsible not only for exploiting the people industrially but for plunging them into wars. Ford repeatedly denied to me that he felt a particle of antipathy toward the individual Jew because of his race, and cited the fact that he employed many Jews.

A few days after Ford had told me not to come to see him again unless I changed my mind about Jews, he suddenly told me one morning that the series of anti-Jew articles that had long been running in *The Independent* would be stopt at once. I asked the reason.

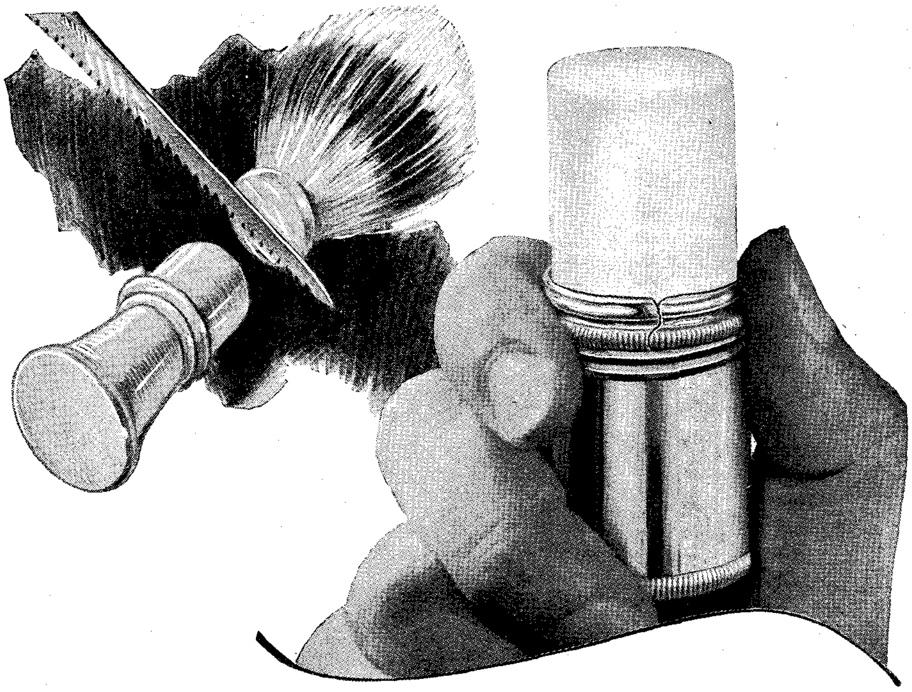
"There is too much anti-Semitic feeling," he replied. "I can feel it around here. If we were to keep this up, something might happen to the Jews. I do not want any harm to come to them."

I asked him if I might print this announcement, and he said I might. There was little time to cover the nine miles to Detroit to get the news into the afternoon newspapers throughout the country, so Ford sent me in his car with his chauffeur.

That was in January, 1922. The anti-Jewish campaign ceased. But Ford never changed his mind about the Jews. He stands where he stood when he was bombarding them. He mentions them frequently in conversation about public affairs.

Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Benson recalls, is said to have predicted that in 1924 Mr. Ford would be a candidate to the Presidency; and now a considerable part of the American people seem to be inclined to take the same view. As to Mr. Ford's own attitude toward the matter, reports Mr. Benson:

> He repeatedly asserted to me that he sought no Presidential nomination. His assertions, however, seemed to be merely exercise of the right to keep his aspirations to himself until such time as he might care to reveal them. What those aspirations are need not be doubted. Mr. Ford is a normal American. Every normal American would like to be President.
>
> Mr. Ford's first conception of himself as



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A "working model" of this new stick will be sent you free. Send postal or clip coupon below.

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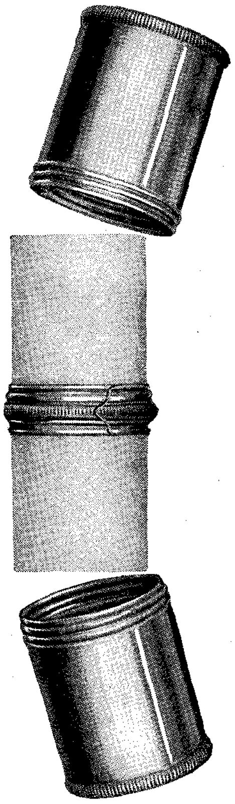

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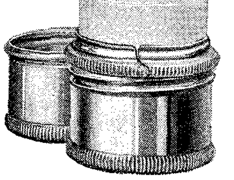

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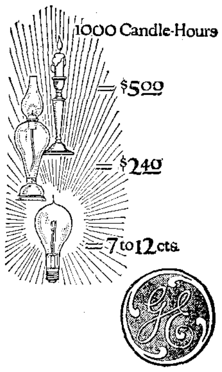
RESEARCH GLEAMS
Gleam 7

From 1800 to 1860 the country burned either sperm-oil at a cost of $2.40, or tallow candles at a cost of $5.00 per 1000 candle-hours. In 1923 the average American pays from seven to twelve cents per 1000 candle-hours, depending on the type of MAZDA lamp used. Research gave us the MAZDA lamp with its high efficiency, and MAZDA SERVICE conveyed the details of the discovery to the makers of MAZDA lamps, so that light might be more plentiful and cheaper.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

a possible President probably came to him when President Wilson induced him to become a candidate for United States Senator in 1918. From remarks that Mr. Ford made to me in 1916 I believe he was not then thinking of the Presidency. But it is Ford's nature to try to do everything in the biggest possible way, and it therefore seemed proper for him to infer that if he was to mix in politics he should not stop at a senatorship, but should go out for the grand prize.

A remark that he made to me in January, 1922, seemed to indicate the direction in which his mind was tending. We had been to luncheon with the full staff of executives of the Ford Motor Company. Ford and I walked behind the others as we returned to his offices. Apropos of nothing in particular, Ford suddenly pointed to one of his men and said: "There is the kind of man I would appoint Secretary of the Navy." After that, it did not seem to be necessary to pay much attention to Ford's remarks about his lack of interest in the greatest office in the world. Men who are not thinking of the Presidency do not consider what men they would appoint to the cabinet. Moreover, men in high position in Ford's service have long urged him as a Presidential candidate. Ford could have stopt them. He let them talk.

What about the fitness of this admitted business genius to be President of the United States? Ford's enemies say he is not fit for the Presidency, Mr. Benson recalls. They say that—

He is ignorant with regard to history, principles of government, and of nearly everything else that is usually regarded as tending to qualify one to fill the highest office in the land. Ford is ignorant in some respects. So is everybody. Ford's critics are amazingly ignorant with regard to many facts as to which Ford is well informed. But the question arises whether learning is in itself a qualification for the Presidency. Is it not more a question of a man's attitude toward his fellow men? If it were otherwise, we should always have a great president if we were to elect the president of a university. But our experience has seemed to indicate that much learning does not necessarily make a good President, or lack of it a bad one. Woodrow Wilson has great learning, but millions of Americans regard his administration as the greatest disaster in American history, and eight years of Wilson produced a seven million plurality for Harding. Washington was not even a college graduate. Andrew Jackson had almost no education. What Lincoln knew he picked up after he left school. Learning is a great background, without doubt, but it is not the most important part of a President's equipment. What a President does not know he can be told. But no President's attitude toward his fellow man can be much changed after he enters the White House.

Ford's general attitude toward the rest of the human race is splendid. If he were to become President and bring disaster to the country, it would not be because of his lack of learning, or of any defect in his attitude toward the people of this country. If disaster should come, it would be more likely to follow as the result of Ford's tendency to evolve ideas of national policy, as he evolves manufacturing ideas, and put them through. He has a sure touch in manufacturing—his ideas are good. Would they always be as good in government?

Ford made statements to me in September, 1922, that made me feel he might be a dangerous President. I do not know whether he meant them or not. I never printed them, because I did not wish his Wall Street friends to have another club to hammer him with. He was not then a political factor and it seemed best not to provide his industrial enemies with another weapon. Since then, Ford has become a political factor and the people are entitled to know everything he thinks about public affairs.

On my way back from California I read of the acute diplomatic situation that existed between Great Britain and Turkey. It looked as if there might be war. Believing that if war should come, propaganda would at once be unloosed to drag the United States into it, I stopt at Dearborn to interview Ford. I thought he would sound a warning against American participation in any more European wars. To my surprize, he did precisely the opposite.

"There is going to be another world war anyway," he said, "and the United States should get into it at the beginning and clean them all up."

I told Ford at the time that I would not write the interview and he was quite vexed with me. I print it now for whatever it may be worth. If those were and still are his views, the people will be interested in them, and he will no doubt find many occasions to reiterate them. If they were not and are not his matured opinions, he can set himself right.

On the same occasion Ford said some other things that I told him I should not print, and again he was vexed. We were sitting in one of his offices at Dearborn, when he suddenly exclaimed: "All that is the matter with this world is injustice. Establish justice and everything will be all right."

This was such a sweeping, general axiomatic truth that it seemed to me to mean nothing. So I asked him to be more particular—to put his finger on this thing and that thing that was wrong. But no amount of questioning was sufficient to draw him out. So I asked him what should be done to remove injustice.

"Increase the salaries of the Supreme Court judges," he replied. "Pay them more money. They don't get enough. Put their salaries up where they should be."

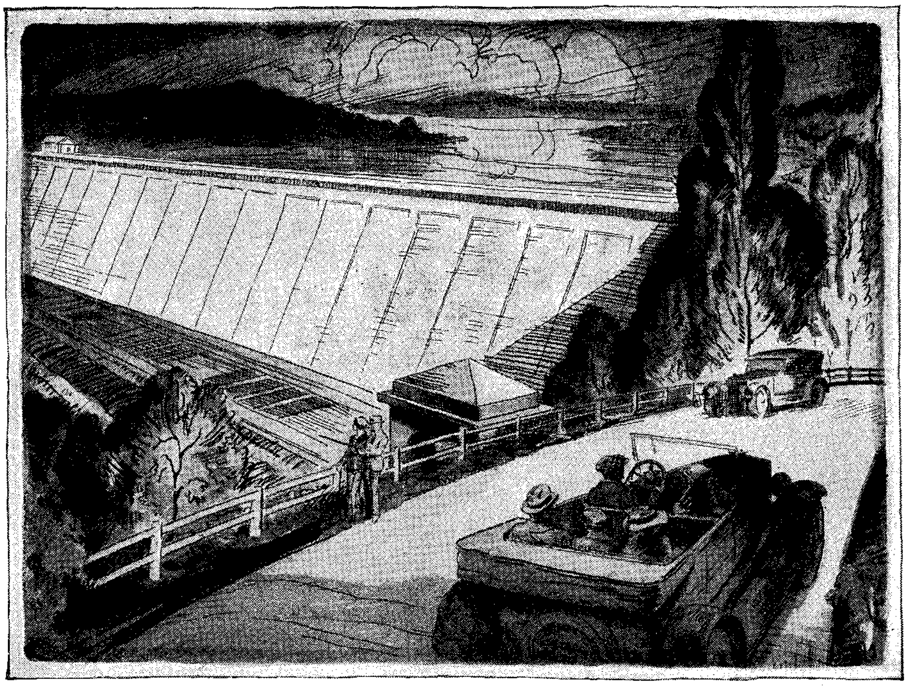
I could hardly believe my ears. I asked him if it was possible that he believed the mere increasing of salaries would change the opinions and decisions of men.

"Would you leave the appointing power that makes the judges where it is?" I asked. "Wouldn't you try to get a new kind of judges by letting the people select them instead of permitting this power to remain where it is?"

"No," he replied, "I would not change the appointing power."

This will strike some persons as merely foolish, while Ford's remarks to me about the desirability of plunging into the next European war at the outset will strike others as highly dangerous. Ford's views on war and peace have changed radically since the beginning of the World War. He told me in 1916 that he would not be in favor of resisting even invasion by armed force. He took the extreme pacifist position. After America entered the war he perhaps contributed more to its prosecution than any other civilian. He now believes that we shall be most likely to have peace if we have the strongest Navy in the world.

Ford's training has not been all that a



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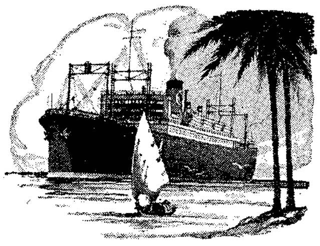

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

President's should be. His industrial and financial experiences have made him autocratic. I do not mean that he is harsh or mean, but as the sole owner of the Ford properties, it is his word that goes. He has not had to cooperate with others, tho he has, of course, consulted with everybody whose opinions he valued. A President must necessarily cooperate with Congress and with many officials. Ford might learn to do this. Maybe he could not. If the occasion should come, the future would have to tell.

So far as domestic problems are concerned, Ford should make a great President. He knows industry and finance as the rest of us know our way home. International problems are another matter. If he should plunge the country into another European war, he would probably wreck the nation. Twenty-five billions of debt, which we incurred at the tail-end of the last war, are proving a heavy burden. Another war would destroy Europe and bring America where Europe now is. Rather than see this, a good many Americans would see Europe sink. They believe the world needs peace instead of more war. They do not believe that war can ever "end war." Of course, if Ford did not really mean what he said to me, that is another matter. But that is what he said.

A MEMORIAL TO "MINNESOTA'S GAMEST MAN"

MIKE DOWLING is going to have a memorial. It is probable that not a great many people, outside of his home State of Minnesota, have ever heard of Mike Dowling; but it is equally probable that a large and increasing number will hear of him, to their spiritual and physical benefit, as the years go by. The people of Minnesota have raised $50,000 to help keep his memory green, and the State itself has appropriated an equal sum. This $100,000 will be used to build a memorial for a private citizen, a man, as Earl Christmas describes him in *The Dearborn Independent*, "who held no high office in the Government or commanding position in industry, but, who in the esteem of his fellow men, stood at the very top." As Mr. Christmas tells the story of the man and the plan of his fellow citizens to honor him:

> The memorial won't be carved in stone or bronze. That $100,000 won't go into any towering shaft. The memorial they are building for Mike Dowling is as unusual as the man it commemorates. To appreciate its significance, you must know the remarkable story of Dowling's life.
>
> Who, then, was Mike Dowling? What manner of man was this for whom the people of his State are to build a $100,000 memorial?
>
> Some forty years ago, Dowling was a newsboy on the streets of Chicago. A little later, at the age of fourteen, he was making his way by herding cattle for farmers out in Minnesota. He started out on a trip to a distant farm one day and while he was on the way a blizzard swooped down upon him. Old-timers still recall the

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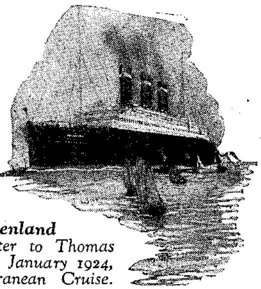

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y of that blizzard, which came down r the prairie in a driving snow-storm that allowed up everything.

Caught out in the storm and unable to nd shelter, Dowling wandered about for ours. Once he found a woodpile and new a farmhouse must be near, but so errific was the storm that he could not find his way to the house. But Dowling wasn't eady to give up. He plodded on. Fi-ally he found a straw stack and crawled nto it. There he remained. He could feel that he was freezing, but he wasn't oing to do it without a fight. All through at terrible night, he fought off the numb-g drowsiness that would have brought on eep, and inevitably the loss of his fight.

With morning the storm ended, and he rawled out. He tried to get on to his feet, but he fell. He got up to try again. inally he reached a farmhouse a half-mile way.

The doctors came. It was necessary amputate both feet and both hands to ave his life. The legs were taken off st below the knees and the left arm just elow the elbow. The right arm had not een frozen so badly. The fingers and art of the thumb on this hand were moved.

Without money or parents, Dowling aced about the most discouraging future ne may imagine. He was not yet fifteen ears old, and he had had almost no school-g. Still, he wasn't whipt. Stung by he expression of pity from well-meaning iends, he determined that he would not dependent, that he would play the rôle a man.

He sold a few cattle to pay his doctor ills. Then one day he had to part with is dearest possession, a much-prized pony. any years afterward he told how he ed all night after he had made the de-ion that the pony must be sold.

But the money soon was gone. Dowling vas forced to become a county charge. Tho his money was given out, however, he vas not at the end of his resources. Stand-ng on the stumps of his legs, this boy made n unusual offer to the board of county commissioners in the county where he lived. He said:

"If you will fix me up so I can get around, nd give me a year of schooling at Carleton ollege, I will guarantee to take care of yself the rest of my life."

It was a bold proposition, but there were two big-hearted old Norwegians on that board. They decided to give him that hance.

In that year at Carleton, Dowling dug in ith all his might. He thought that if in hat year he could learn how to study, he might go on alone. When the year was over, he got a place teaching a country school. He was on his way to independence.

He taught a country school for seven years, becoming later a city superintendent of schools. He painted fences and ran a skating rink during the vacations. He did all kinds of jobs. He ran a weekly newspaper. In time he got into the real estate business, and eventually became the president of a bank at Olivia, Minnesota.

He was speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, and at one time was urged as a candidate for Governor. He was president of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, and was active in organizing the Yellowstone Trail Association.

Dowling did everything that other men do. He drove his own automobile on

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each cake in a metal box

(no charge for the box)

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A Massachusetts Traveler: "Packer's Tar Soap and put up in a metal box! Now we can take it on our trip and give our hair a real shampoo."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

long cross-country trips. He danced. He went hunting for big game. He had a fine home, with a wife and three children, and amassed enough property to provide comfortably for their future. He had nearly all the good things of life that come to any successful man.

But there was one thing he didn't have. He never admitted that he had a handicap. Mr. Christmas relates this:

He used to tell his friends that he "felt sorry for a cripple," and that he "thanked God he wasn't a cripple." He never spoke about his handicap unless asked about it, and he never thought about it. Newspapers throughout the State referred to him as "Minnesota's gamest man."

A man who made artificial limbs for Dowling, and who was long his close friend, said: "He was always full of fun, always joking. I've done work for 20,000 cripples in my time and I never knew another like him. He was a wonder."

Much of Dowling's boundless energies were devoted to helping others who were crippled. Miss Elizabeth McGregor, superintendent of the Minnesota Hospital for Crippled Children, gave me this further sidelight on his unusual career.

"Long before I ever had met Mr. Dowling, I used to hear of him," she said. "I had occasion to travel about the State a great deal in the interest of children. One day I came into a hotel in Minneapolis. The elevator boy was studying while waiting. When I inquired I found that the boy was going to night school, and that Mr. Dowling was making it possible. When he got through with his work in school, Mr. Dowling was going to get him a place in a bank, the boy said.

"That's the way he did. He would go around like that and try to interest crippled boys in getting an education and improving their lot. Usually he would encourage the lad to get a job, and thus get him to earn his own way in part. When he found a boy with promise, he took especial delight in helping him, and he would get a place for him to work in some part of the State where he had acquaintances.

"Time after time I have run across boys who got their start that way through Michael Dowling. I couldn't tell you how many."

Dowling's death in 1921 was indirectly due to his efforts to help the great army of men disabled in the war. Early in 1919 he went up to Fort Snelling to talk to the disabled soldiers there. He thought it would be a good thing to tell them that their lot wasn't so bad as it might seem, that handicaps are not insurmountable. He reasoned correctly that if some one who had been through the mill should tell them about it, the men might be encouraged.

"Don't think that you are a cripple because you have lost a limb or two," he said. "It is the mind that counts. You know, there is no such thing as a cripple if the mind is all right. Don't spend your time thinking about the things that are gone and can't be brought back. Think of what you have. Keep your mind working and you can accomplish wonders."

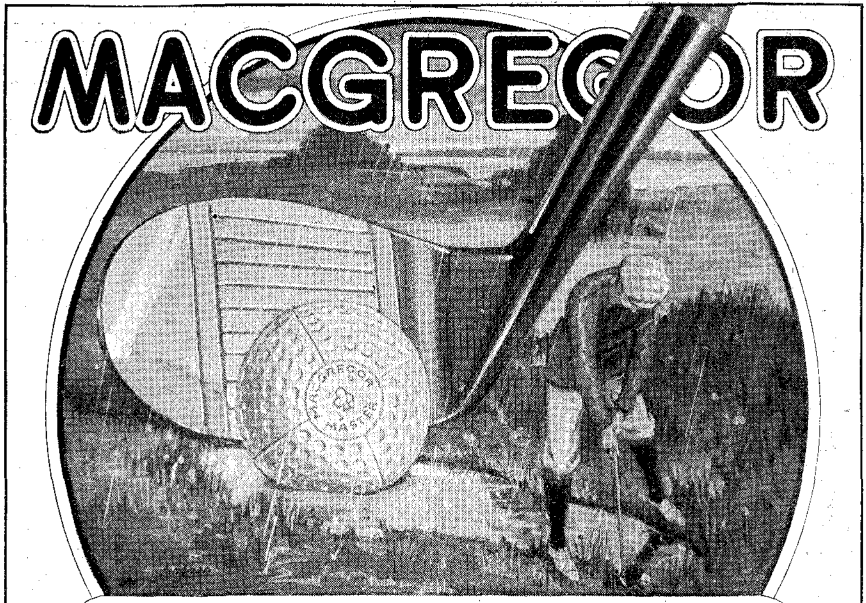
When the little talk was over, the boys at the hospital crowded around him, eagerly asking him questions. The meeting proved such a stimulus to the disabled soldiers that soon Dowling was asked to

> speak in other hospitals. He made scores of talks to wounded soldiers.
>
> Eventually the story of Dowling's work reached England, and the British Government and the Red Cross asked him to come to that country and talk to the wounded men in the hospitals there. He spent eight months in England, spreading good cheer and a new spirit of hopefulness among thousands of disabled soldiers.
>
> For more than two years Dowling devoted most of his time to this work. Tho of rugged build, the exertions of these lecture tours told on him. Always a fighter, he would not quit, especially now when he felt that he could help so many others to become useful citizens.

At length the body which, aided by a dauntless spirit, had stood up so well against big odds, gave away. He died in April, 1921, due to his overexertions. Mr. Christmas concludes:

> That is the sort of man Mike Dowling was. Now, when it came to building a memorial, it didn't seem that a spirit like that could be commemorated properly in a bronze or marble statue. Anyway, his fellow citizens said no ordinary monument would do. The memorial they are building for Mike Dowling is something far more fitting than any graven image could be. It consists of a school for crippled children as an adjunct of the Minnesota Hospital for Crippled Children.
>
> Dowling took an unusual interest in the Minnesota Hospital for Crippled Children. For many years it has been taking crippled boys and girls and making useful citizens out of them and it has been impressing upon the youngsters Dowling's own philosophy that "if you don't think you are a cripple, you are not."
>
> Thus, when the suggestion was made for a memorial for Dowling, his friends, with a fine sense of the appropriate, proposed that the Michael J. Dowling Memorial school be built. The Minnesota Editorial Association set out to raise $25,000, and the Minnesota Bankers' Association raised another $25,000. Many subscriptions came from school children. Crippled children at the hospital gave an entertainment and with great pride turned the proceeds over to the fund. The recent Minnesota legislature appropriated the balance of $50,000 needed.
>
> While bodies of the crippled children are mending, the Dowling school will give the youngsters all the advantages which other children receive, and in addition special training that will enable many of them to make their own way in the world.
>
> "It's just the kind of thing Dowling would have wished," one of his friends said. "He had a great fight to get the education that gave him his start, and he appreciated what a chance means."
>
> Crippled children at the Minnesota Hospital now are being given training in commercial design, watch repairing, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, millinery, sewing, toy making and other lines of vocational work. Frequently after leaving the hospital they find work from which they can support themselves. Building of the Dowling industrial school will make it possible to enlarge this work greatly.
>
> "Many of our crippled children can be made self-supporting," Miss McGregor said. "A boy may have deformed feet, but he may make a good watchmaker or a good banker. Look at what Dowling did. We have a boy now who is just going out to take his place in a country bank."

MACGREGOR



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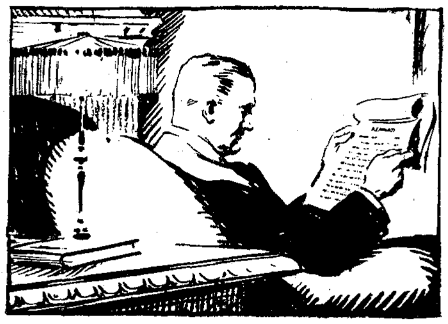

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INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

HOW BUSINESS CAN "GIVE COOLIDGE A CHANCE"

"GIVE the new President a chance," is the theme of many editorials these days, the writers of which wish to see Mr. Coolidge work out his problems without due annoyance and interference. And the New York *Journal of Commerce*, striking a slightly different note, argues that the business community can contribute much to the success of the new Administration by backing up the President in various ways. The feeling of confidence exprest in Mr. Coolidge by the leaders in Wall Street, and by great captains of industry, is one of the most significant things in recent business history. It is, indeed, mentioned by several financial writers in the daily press, as being largely responsible for the healthier tone in the stock market last week, despite the oil situation and the danger signals in Europe. *The Journal of Commerce* reminds the business community that whether President Coolidge "will be able to work a sane program depends, of course, in no small measure upon the support he receives from the rank and file of the citizens of the country." Now, Mr. Coolidge, for one thing, "should lose no time in endeavoring to have our taxes completely revised by act of Congress." But, we read:

> He would, however, find that a difficult, if not impossible, task without the active support of the rank and file of the community. Public-spirited and intelligent business men can not afford, therefore, to remain inactive and piously express the hope that the new President will find it possible to work out their salvation. They can not expect improvement in this respect unless they busy themselves vigorously to create conditions which make possible the attainment of such betterment.
>
> Bankers express themselves as confident of the ability of the new President to steer the Ship of State clear of the rocks that are numerous in the waters ahead. Are they now willing, as they have not been in the past, to speak plainly to the people of the dangers they know exist in much that has been going on in Washington in connection with our banking system? If not, it will not lie in their mouths to criticize in the event of failure to check the tide of unsoundness that threatens to engulf the Federal Reserve system. Railway executives are confident that the interests of the transportation industry will be capably cared for by the new President. The forces of destruction that are being marshaled against the railroads and through them against the country are strong and insistent. If Mr. Coolidge is to battle successfully against them he must have the outspoken support of the community.
>
> Our immigration policies must be fundamentally changed if we are to gain a footing of full health and prosperity. The question will be asked by a good many whether Mr. Coolidge will find it possible to gain his own consent to begin strenuous attack upon the existing scandalous system and, if so, can he succeed? The answer to both queries must be sought in large measure in the attitude of the general public on the issue.

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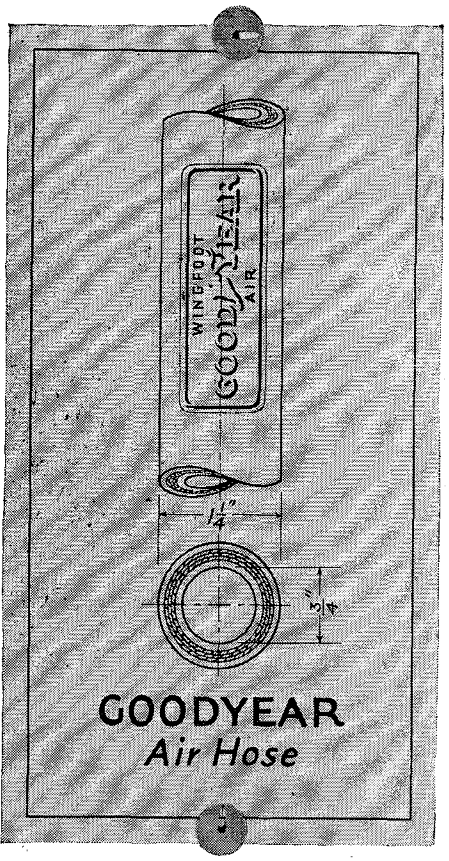

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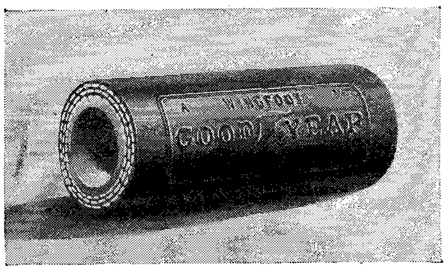

GOODYEAR
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WHAT WOMEN SPEND FOR THEIR CLOTHES

OUR big department stores are very much interested in the amount of money women spend on their clothes, so R. H. Macy & Company of New York has cooperated with the National Association of Savings Banks and has employed sixteen different agencies in working up a set of average figures to show what it costs to clothe the woman of to-day. The fact comes out that a woman with a large income, contrary perhaps to general opinion, spends no more proportionately on clothes than does the woman who has to make both ends meet with her husband's very limited salary. That is, to quote a New York *Times* summary of the survey, "A married woman with three children, whose husband earns $2,000 a year, spends approximately the same proportion of the family income on her own clothes as the married woman in a family of the same size whose husband's income is $25,000 a year." It seems that in the case of a woman with a family income of $2,000, the percentage spent for the wife's clothes is 5.4 per cent, or $109.36, while the married woman with a family income of $25,000 a year spends $1,500 for her clothes, or 6 per cent of the earnings of her husband. We learn from this report that the young business woman spends more on her clothes than her married sister, "because part of her stock in trade is a smart, trim, neat appearance." The survey was arranged in order to help figure out a basis for suggesting an apparel budget for women. The cost of clothing the average wife in a family of five with income varying from $2,000 to $25,000 is shown by this table:

Size of Family Income	*Dollars Spent on Clothes for Family*	*Dollars Spent on Clothes for Wife*
$2,000	$384.00	$109.36
2,500	500.00	160.00
3,000	591.00	195.03
4,000	680.00	224.40
5,000	700.00	238.00
6,000	786.00	267.24
7,000	889.00	311.15
8,000	992.00	347.20
9,000	1,098.00	395.28
10,000	1,190.00	452.20
15,000	1,800.00	720.00
20,000	2,400.00	1,080.00
25,000	3,000.00	1,500.00

Among self-supporting women the clothing item rises more rapidly proportionately with the increase of income. For instance, it appears that the business woman with an average income of $520 spends $100 for clothes, and the business woman earning $1,200 spends $288; while the self-supporting woman with an income of $6,000 usually spends $1,300 for clothes. Tentative clothing budgets were prepared as a result of the Macy survey as follows:

$100 BUDGET

	Business woman	*Home woman*
Outer garments	$49.75	$53.71
Under garments	21.30	18.16
Hats	5.58	5.58
Shoes	13.93	13.93
Accessories	4.85	4.16
Miscellaneous	4.59	4.46

$1,000 BUDGET

	Business woman	*Home woman*
Outer garments	$597.23	$571.10
Under garments	161.93	161.93
Hats	75.17	75.17
Shoes	69.97	69.97
Accessories	42.67	42.67
Miscellaneous	53.03	79.16

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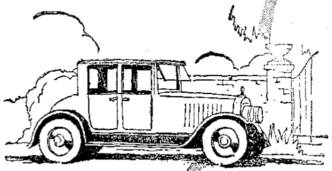

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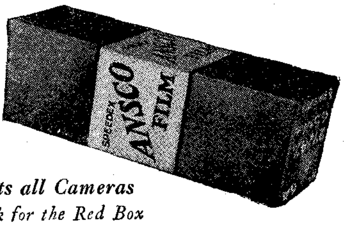

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CAMERAS ANSCO FILM

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 8.—There can be no negotiations with France so long as she maintains her desire to crush Germany, says Chancellor Cuno in the German Reichstag, at the same time asserting that the British proposals for obtaining reparations are not agreeable to Germany.

The temporary mixed commission for the reduction of armaments of the League of Nations adopts the text of the proposed treaty of mutual guaranties designed to bring about reduction of armaments, which it will submit to the League Assembly at its meeting in September.

August 9.—Ex-Prime Minister Lloyd George extols the late President Harding as "one of the strongest men who ever governed a country" at the Welsh festival, or Eisteddfod, at Mold, Wales.

The Irish Free State Government releases Count Plunkett, the noted Republican leader, who has been interned since last April.

The French Court of Cassation rejects the appeal of Baron Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Krupp plant at Essen, and the other directors of the Krupp company who were fined and sentenced to imprisonment for disobedience to French regulations in the Ruhr.

August 10.—The British people hold a memorial service for the late President Harding in Westminster Abbey, the first time such a tribute has been paid to the head of a foreign government, and flags are half-masted throughout the Empire. The American colonies in Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Copenhagen, Bucharest, and Pekin also pay memorial tributes to the late President. Services are also held in Stockholm, where they are conducted by the Archbishop of Sweden, and in Warsaw, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

August 11.—The United Socialist members of the German Reichstag adopt a resolution of "no confidence" in Chancellor Cuno's Government.

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the millionaire American draft evader, kills Karl Schmidt, a Swiss, and wounds Karl Sperber, an American, when they attempt to kidnap him in a hotel at Eberbach, Germany.

August 12.—The German Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, and his entire Cabinet resign, and President Ebert commissions Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's party, to form a new government. The high cost of food is causing trouble in provincial Germany, and 23 people are reported killed in rioting in various places.

The British note to France and Belgium on Allied policy toward Germany, just made public, challenges the legality of the French occupation of the Ruhr, suggests that the question be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, or be settled by suitable arbitration, and says that continued occupation of the Ruhr conjures up dangers of the gravest import. The note recommends that the maximum of reparations from Germany be fixt.

Lieutenant Hooven Griffis, his chauffeur, Eugene Victor Nielson, Americans, and Prince Gagarin, said to be a Russian, are arrested at Eberbach, Germany, for alleged complicity in the plot to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll.

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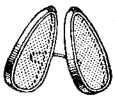

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BY GRENVILLE KLEISER

August 13.—An increasingly serious strike situation is reported throughout Germany, and the number of people reported killed is estimated at several score.

Germany formally notifies the Reparations Commission that all reparations deliveries in kind will cease for the present because of the great expense involved.

An official French statement says that the solution of the reparations problem is in the hands of England first and the United States afterwards.

President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State unveils a temporary cenotaph in Dublin to the memory of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, the one the founder of the Sinn Fein movement, and the other Commander-in-Chief of the Republican army and chief negotiator of the peace with England.

August 14.—In his opening address in the German Reichstag Chancellor Stresemann says that if the free and unrestricted administration of the Ruhr is assured to Germany, and if every imprisoned German is restored to liberty, Germany will then undertake to settle the reparations problem. He receives a vote of confidence from 240 Deputies out of a total of 341. Reports show fifteen more slain and 97 wounded in riots in Germany.

French troops occupy the local branch of the Reichsbank at Duesseldorf because of the refusal of the cashier to honor a check for one billion marks, presented by a French civilian. The French also take over the coke ovens on the Rhine-Elbe Canal.

Unanimous assent to her plea to outlaw war is given to Mrs. Raymond Robbins, of Chicago, by the delegates to the International Federation of Working Women in convention at Vienna. Mrs. Robbins is president of the organization.

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, American draft evader, is reported to have kidnaped Karl Sperber, the wounded man who attempted to kidnap Bergdoll and spirit him out of Germany.

DOMESTIC

August 7.—The body of the late President arrives in Washington and rests in the White House. Millions lined the railways to watch the funeral train on its long journey from San Francisco.

Intervention, by right of a specially promulgated law, on the part of the President of the United States to prevent a general strike in the anthracite industry, is recommended by the United States Coal Commission.

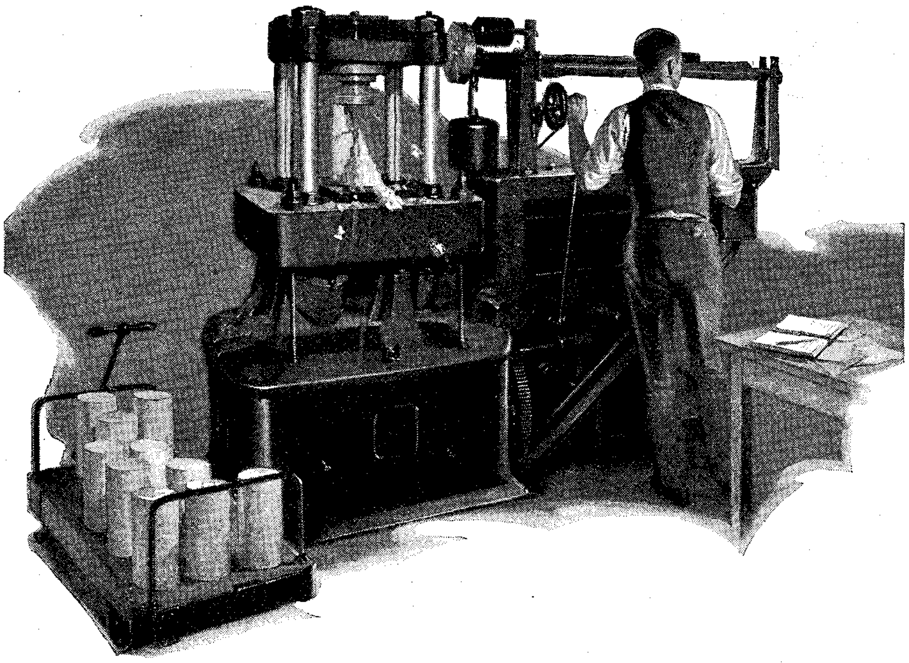
August 8.—The body of the late President Harding is laid in state in the Capitol, where funeral services are held. Afterwards the body is placed aboard a train for Marion, Ohio, the late President's home.

August 9.—The body of the late President Harding arrives in Marion, Ohio, and is placed in the home of his father, Dr. George T. Harding.

August 10.—Attended by President Coolidge and the Cabinet and other officials, and by thousands of other people, the last funeral rites of the late President are conducted at Marion, Ohio, and the body is placed temporarily in a vault. The whole nation observes the day as a day of mourning.

George B. Christian, Jr., President Harding's secretary, resigns.

August 12.—Employees of many coal-mining companies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Alabama are held in a state of virtual isolation, says a report addrest to the United States Coal Commission by a voluntary committee



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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

of educators and clergymen who have been investigating the coal industry.

August 13.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana announces a reduction of 6.6 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline in the Central Western States, to meet the competition started by Governor W. H. McMaster of South Dakota. A reduction of one cent a gallon is ordered for several Southern States. The "price war" is being investigated by the Department of Justice.

The United States Coal Commission calls a meeting of the subscale committee of eight representing employers and employees in the anthracite industry, to be held in New York, August 15.

The United States Government requests the Cuban Government to withhold putting into effect the provisions of the Tarafa Railroad Consolidation Bill, on the ground that it will prohibit American sugar planters and other business men with American capital from operating spur lines connecting their plants with certain ports in Cuba.

The eight-hour day begins in the steel mills at Gary, Indiana.

August 14.—President Coolidge appoints Campbell Bascom Slemp, former Republican Representative from Virginia, as his secretary.

Following an explosion in a mine of the Kemmerer Coal Company at Kemmerer, Wyoming, 37 out of 138 miners entombed by the blast are brought out alive. It is now estimated that approximately one hundred are dead.

Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley, sitting in Albany, grants the State of New York an injunction restraining the Ku Klux Klan and its woman's auxiliary, Kamelia, from functioning as corporations within the State; this action followed alleged alterations in the original articles of incorporation between their approval by a Supreme Court Justice and their filing with the Secretary of State.

President Coolidge presides over his first Cabinet meeting, after which it is announced that every member of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Mellon, now in Europe, had accepted the President's invitation to remain in office.

Eight persons drowned, three reported missing, and damage estimated at $1,000,000 result from a series of cloudbursts in the vicinity of Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.

The Budget Bureau begins to apportion estimates for funds to run the Federal Government during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1924, on the basis of a total expenditure of $1,700,000,000, exclusive of the Postal Service and the interest on and retirement of the public debt.

The National Headquarters at Cincinnati of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War requests President Coolidge to insist on the release from prison in Germany of C. Hooven Griffis, charged with attempting to kidnap Grover C. Bergdoll, American draft evader.

The seizure of the British schooner *Marion Masher* near Fire Island on July 27, 1922, as she was transferring liquor to an American-owned motor boat beyond the three-mile limit, is upheld by Judge Joseph W. Woodrough, of Omaha, sitting during vacation in the Brooklyn District Court, on the ground that the vessel was in contact with the shore and attempting to violate American law.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Danger!—Young man, don't go West. Thousands of movie-mad girls are out of work in Los Angeles.—*Reading Times.*

Ditched.—ENSIGN—"And you say you lost control of your car?"

CHIEF—"Yes. I couldn't keep up the instalments."—*The Naval Weekly.*

He May Not Be Ready.—"Your son is going to enter college this fall, isn't he?"

"It's doubtful. He's getting a custom-built motor car and it may not be delivered in time."—*Life.*

Appearances Are Deceiving.—"She'd look better without so much powder and rouge on."

"Yes. She isn't so bad as she's painted."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

His Size.—MRS. NEIGHBORS—"But isn't your son rather young to join the Army?"

MRS. MALAPROP—"Well, he is very young, but then, you see, he is only going to join the infantry."—*Houston Post.*

Cruel Fate.—MAGISTRATE—"Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?"

BURGLAR—"Yes, m'lud. It's a bit thick bein' identified by a bloke wot kept 'is head under the bedclothes the whole time."—*London Opinion.*

Conscientious Man.—CONTRACTOR—"Don't you see that sign, 'No new help wanted'?"

COLORED APPLICANT—"Yassah. Ah promised mah ol' woman I'd ask fo' a job to-day an' dass why Ah applied."—*New Haven Journal-Courier.*

Extenuating Circumstances.—LADY MOTORIST—"Oh, Mister Policeman, when I tell you why I speeded, you'll let me go."

OFFICER—"Why were you speeding?"

LADY MOTORIST—"I was trying to catch up with that lady to see how her hat is trimmed."—*Dry Goods Economist.*

Slight Mistake.—"Jimmie," said the teacher, "why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning."

LITTLE BOY—"What was it?"

TEACHER—"Eggs."

LITTLE BOY—"Wrong, teacher; that was yesterday."—*Capper's News.*

Conclusive.—A Mormon once argued polygamy with Mark Twain. The Mormon insisted that polygamy was moral, and he defied Twain to cite any passage of Scripture that forbade the practise.

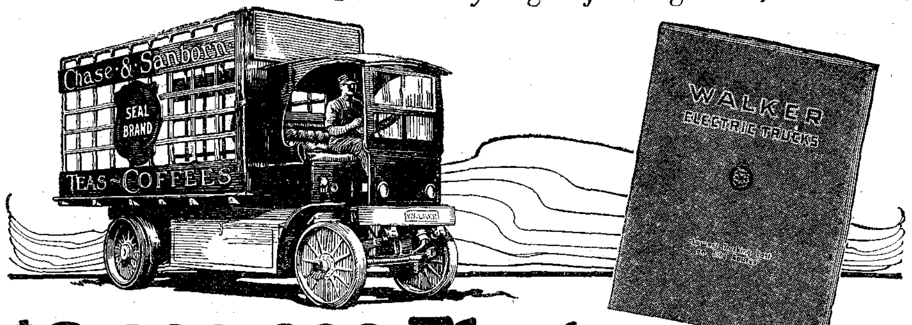
"Well," said the humorist, "how about that passage that tells us no man can serve two masters?"—*The Argonaut.*

What's in a Name.—A National City man went to see a doctor.

"Doc," said he, "if there is anything the matter with me, don't frighten me half to death by giving it a scientific name. Just tell me what it is in plain English."

"Well," said the doctor, "to be frank with you, you are just plain lazy."

"Thank you, doctor," sighed the patient, with relief. "Now give me a scientific name for it, so I can go home and tell the missus."—*San Diego Union.*



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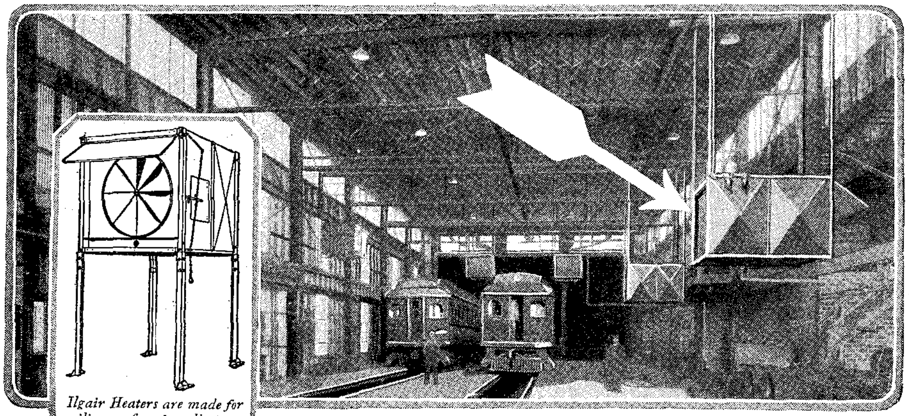

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Continued

Chances Are He Didn't.—A girl in Johannesburg recently ran for 56 miles. The report doesn't say whether the man got away or not.—*London Daily News.*

All There.—"How many varieties of insects do you suppose there are in the world?"

"Come out in the garden, and I'll show you."—*Life.*

Is It?—BLAKE—"I've bought a book on etiquette. I'm pretty well up on it, now."

DRAKE—"Then I'd like to ask you a question. Is it polite for women to smoke when men are present?"—*Sun and Globe.*

The Bargain Appeal.—"I can see now why you men like baseball," remarked Mrs. Burlap. "I appreciate these extra or bargain innings. Now an opera never gives you an extra act."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

All Doped.—MAN (in drug store)—"I want some consecrated lye."

DRUGGIST—"You mean concentrated lye."

"It does notmeg any difference. That's what I camphor. What does it sulfur?"

"Fifteen scents. I never cinnamon with so much wit."

"Well, I should myrrh-myrrh! Yet I ammonia novice at it."—*American Mutual Magazine.*

Correct.—John was the son of parents who were sufficiently popular to receive more invitations than they could conveniently accept. In the course of a general knowledge lesson, the master asked: "Can any boy tell me the meaning of the letters R. S. V. P.?"

John's hand shot up.

"Well?" said the master.

"It means," explained John, "rush in, shake hands, and vanish pleasantly."—*Tit-Bits.*

One Way to Do It.—A schoolboy at lunch time entered a grocery store and said to the clerk: "Take this order: Ten pounds sugar at 6 cents; 11 pounds coffee at 25 cents; 8 pounds tea at 30 cents. Add that up. How much is it?"

The clerk replied, "$5.75."

"Are you sure?" asked the boy.

"Of course I am sure."

The boy thanked him and said: "That's my arithmetic lesson for to-morrow."—*Judge.*

Something on Account.—Two Yankees were in Cook's office at Cannes the other day for the purpose of turning some dollar checks into francs.

"Well, gentlemen," said the clerk, "if you will give me 50 centimes (twopence) I can cash your checks in full without any small change being necessary."

A Scotchman who overheard the conversation and saw that the tourists were somewhat perplexed, neither of them having 50 centimes at the moment, stept forward and produced the coin, saying politely:

"Great Britain owes America £900,000,000 and here I find two Americans in want of a little money. Please allow a Scotsman to make a contribution toward the liquidation of our debt."—*Paris Daily Mail.*

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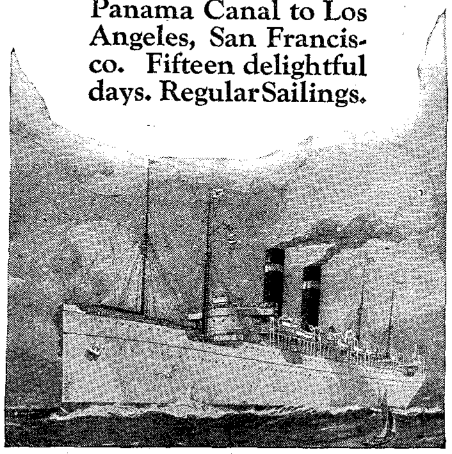

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